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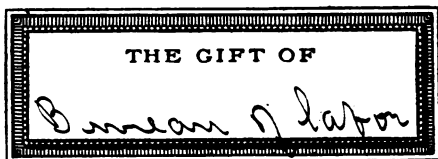
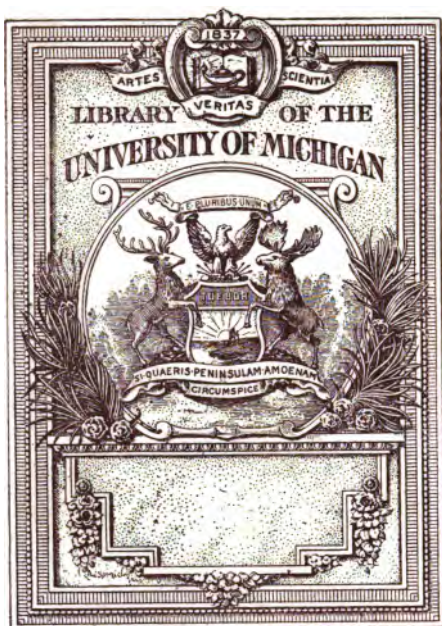
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SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR

OF

WEST VIRGINIA

1901-1902.

COMPLIMENTS OF

I. V. BARTON,

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.



CHARLESTON:
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
1902.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Office of Commissioner of Labor.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, July 1, 1902.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

ALBERT B. WHITE,
Governor of West Virginia:

Sir:—In compliance with the provisions of Section IV, Chapter XV, Acts of 1889, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the Seventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor.

Very respectfully,

I. V. BARTON,
Commissioner.

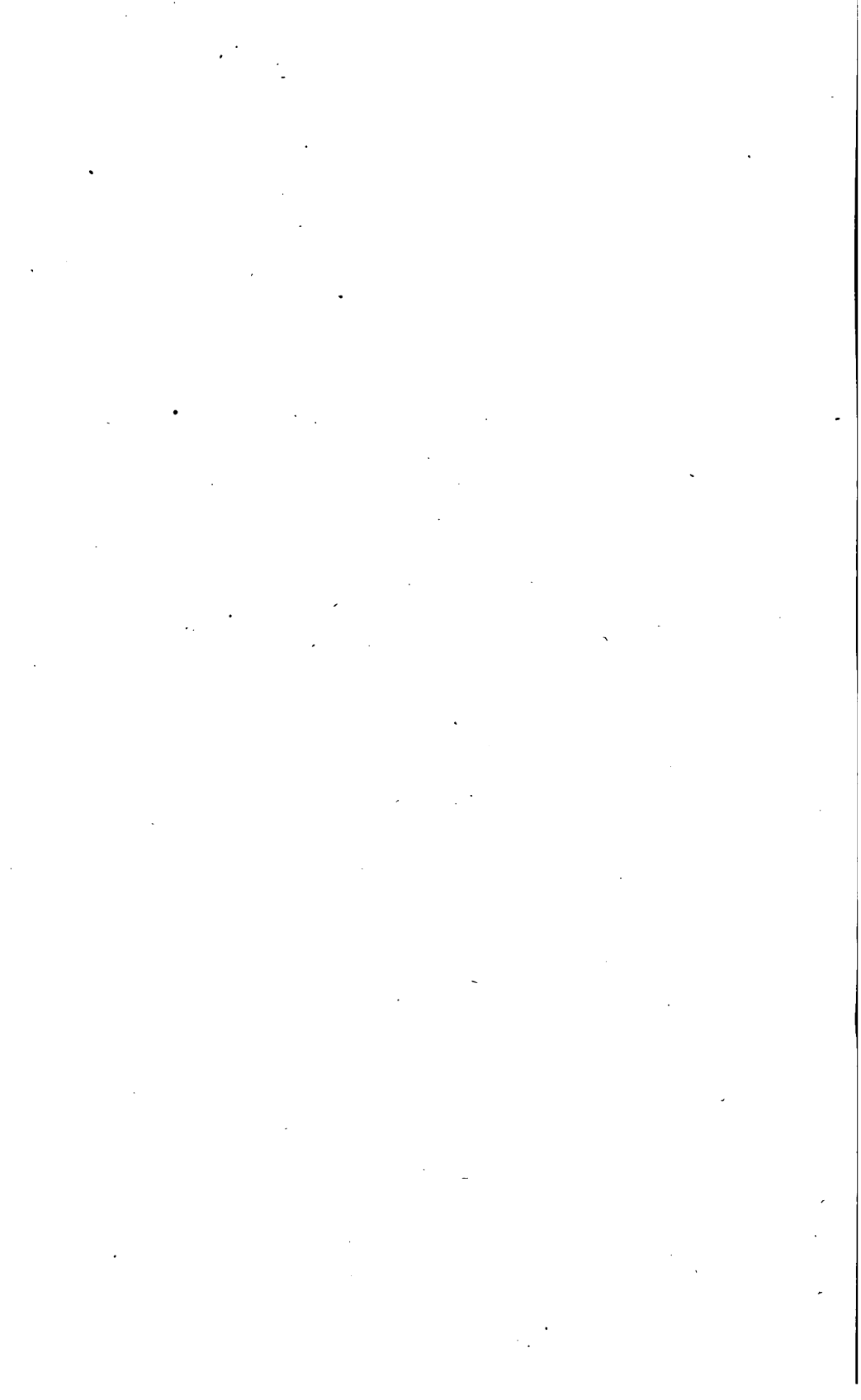
PERSONNEL OF THE WEST VIRGINIA BUREAU OF LABOR.

I. V. Barton**Commissioner.**

John R. Foster**Assistant.**

Miss May Buchanan**Clerk.**

INTRODUCTION.



INTRODUCTION.

The seventh biennial report of the department of labor is divided into six chapters.

CHAPTER I—*Industrial Conditions.*

This subject is given by a series of tables showing by industries number employed January 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902, with per cent. of increase or decrease, number of weeks in operation, daily hours of labor, amount paid in wages in different industries, with per cent. of increase or decrease in wage rates during 1901.

CHAPTER II—*New Industries.*

The presentation under this title will show the new industries established in 1900 and 1901, giving name of establishment, location, capital invested, wages paid monthly, number employed, male and female, as compared with the new industries for 1897 and 1899, showing per cent. of increase in number of establishments, number employed, amount of wages paid monthly and capital invested. The information contained in this chapter will tell its own story of the increased business activity, industrial growth and prosperity of the Little Mountain State.

CHAPTER III—*Economic Conditions of Organized Labor.*

The presentation under this title will show that organized labor has kept pace with the industrial growth and progress of the State. A work of this kind has never before been undertaken in West Virginia and its value will be apparent inasmuch as it contains a directory of the labor bodies in the State as well as tables that will show number of organizations, location, date of organization, membership, daily hours of labor, and minimum and maximum rate of wages in different occupations.

CHAPTER IV—*Report of the Employment Bureau.*

This department was established by an act of the Legislature, session of 1901. The table on the last page of this chapter will show the wisdom of that act and the necessity for the continuance of the department. Considering that we have passed through a year of great industrial activity, the report will show a marked degree of success.

CHAPTER V—*Report of the Department of Inspection.*

The tables herein presented will show number of establishments inspected, name of establishment, location, industry, number of weeks in operation during 1901, daily hours of labor, number employed, male and female, character of changes ordered, number of orders given and number complied with.

CHAPTER VI.

Will give labor legislation, 1901, enforcement of labor laws, labor conditions, value and influence of labor statistics, Labor Day as a legal holiday in the different States, chronology of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, and recommendations.

In conclusion the Commissioner desires to return his sincere thanks to His Excellency, Governor Albert B. White, for the assistance and kind consideration manifested in all matters concerning labor, and in the reorganization of this department.

The Commissioner desires to express his appreciation of the promptness of the officers of the various local and national organizations, who so kindly responded to the Bureau's request for the information herein contained. He also returns thanks for the confidence and support received from the ranks of organized labor.

And to the manufacturers and employers of labor in all parts of the State there is due the expression of the Commissioner's sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and courteous treatment and for their promptness in reporting to this department the facts herein presented.

WHEELING, West Virginia, July 1, 1902.

CHAPTER 1.
INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MANUFACTURING INTEREST
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.
1901-1902.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

It is important to state, in presenting the industrial conditions for 1901 and 1902, that it has been deemed advisable at this time to select a limited number of the manufacturing establishments engaged in the various industries, having them as diversified and covering as large a portion of the State as possible in order to show the activity and general conditions of the manufacturing interest of the State.

In the presentation there are fifty-seven industries represented and located in one hundred and forty-one towns and cities in the State, all sections being represented.

The information contained herein will furnish reliable data for arriving at the approximate condition of the manufacturing interest of the State. For this purpose, a series of tables are given, showing by industries number employed January 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902, with per cent. of increase or decrease, number of weeks in operation, daily hours of labor, amount paid in wages in different industries, with per cent. of increase or decrease in wage rates during 1901. To this is added a general summary in a condensed form showing the present conditions of the principal industries of the State.

INDUSTRY—BRASS AND METAL GOODS.

Number of Establishment.	Number employed January 1.		Per cent. of decrease or increase in number employed.		Number of weeks in operation during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of increase or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	260	266	2.3	.....	52	10	\$ 61,265	7.5	.....
2	7	7	.....	.....	50	10	4,000	.....	.....
3	54	44	.....	18.5	51	10	17,071	10	.....
4	48	38	.....	20.8	40	10	28,176	.....	.....
5	86	86	.....	.....	52	10	43,808	15	.....
6	36	16	.....	55.5	40	9	10,000	10	.....
Total,	491	457	.....	6.9	47.5	9.8	\$ 164,320	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Number of Establishment.	Number employed January 1.		Per cent. of decrease or increase in number employed.		Number of weeks in operation during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901	Per cent. of increase or decrease in wage rates during 1901	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	4	1	.....	.....	48	10	\$ 2,160	25	.....
2	50	50	.....	.....	36	10	20,785	.....	.....
3	20	20	.....	.....	40	10	400	.....	.....
4	23	25	8.7	.....	52	10	5 632	.....	.....
5	4	4	.....	.....	52	9	2,952	.....	.....
6	125	118	.....	6.3	52	9	89,173	.....	.....
7	85	87	2.3	.....	52	10	51,814	15	.....
8	22	29	31.8	.....	52	10	16,500	10	.....
Total,	333	334	.3	.....	48	9.7	\$ 189,416	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—BRICK AND TILE.

Number of Establishment	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease				Increase.	Decrease.
1	18	20	11.1	.....	40	10	\$ 7,200	20	.....
2	12	8	.....	83.3	24	8	2,500	10	.....
3	60	60	.....	.....	45	10	25,410	25	.....
4	20	20	.....	.....	34	8	5,000	.....	.....
5	12	12	.....	.....	30	10	1,500	.....	.....
6	50	50	.....	.....	41	10	21,588	12	.....
7	58	84	44.8	.....	52	10	26,864	.....	.....
8	10	10	.....	.....	26	10	3,120	.....	.....
9	15	15	.....	.....	52	10	6,326	10	.....
10	8	8	.....	.....	25	10	1,500	10	.....
11	35	35	.....	.....	40	10	15,000	2	.....
12	110	130	18.1	.....	46	10	163,608	.....	.....
13	30	30	.....	.....	36	10	9,000	2	.....
14	30	30	.....	.....	51	10	13,000	10	.....
15	3	3	.....	.....	23	10	2,150	8	.....
16	20	20	.....	.....	30	10	5,255	.....	.....
17	78	67	.....	14.1	50	10	27,250	10	.....
18	12	15	25	.....	10	10	1,100	.....	.....
19	40	40	.....	.....	40	10	7,000	.....	.....
20	60	60	.....	.....	52	10	22,150	10	.....
21	75	75	.....	.....	52	10	30,593	5	.....
22	27	11	.....	59.2	45	10	9,863	.....	.....
23	26	30	15.3	.....	52	10	10,693	8	.....
24	23	23	.....	.....	35	10	6,210	10	.....
Total...	832	856	2.8	.....	38.7	9.8	\$ 423,875	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—CANNED GOODS AND CONFECTIONERY,

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Inc. ease.	Decrease.
1	52	59	13.4	.....	10	10	\$ 1,140	10	.....
2	45	80	77.7	.....	52	10	18,000	10	.....
3	79	76	.....	3.7	50	10	19,500	15	.....
4	200	200	.....	...	52	10	31,200	5	.....
5	19	21	10.5	.....	52	10	14,531	10	.....
6	12	12	.....	.....	50	10	12,000	5	.....
7	12	14	16.6	.....	52	10	5,720	.....	.....
Total.	419	462	10.2	.....	45.4	10	\$102,091	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase	Decrease.
1	8	3	.....	.....	51	9	\$ 1,050	.....	.....
2	10	10	.....	.. ..	52	10	3,500	10	.....
3	5	5	.....	.....	52	10	2,500	.....	.....
4	4	4	.....	.....	52	10	1,600	.....	.....
5	20	20	.....	.....	26	10	2,000	.....	.....
6	4	4	.....	.....	52	10	2,400	.....	.....
7	78	70	.....	10.2	50	9	24,500	2	.....
Total ...	114	106	.....	.7	47.7	9.7	\$37,550	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of Weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	4	4	.....	.....	52	10	\$ 2,400	.....	.....
2	5	8	60	.....	17	10	500	.....	.....
3	22	22	.....	.....	51	10	9,289	.....	.....
4	5	6	20	.....	50	9	1,975	7	.....
5	9	9	.....	.....	51	10	3,410	.....	.....
6	16	16	.....	.....	52	10	4,000	.....	.....
7	24	24	.....	.....	50	10	9,542	7	.....
8	52	53	1.9	.....	52	9	15,072	10	.....
9	3	3	.....	.....	44	8	1,200	.....	.....
10	4	4	.....	.....	52	8	1,000	10	.....
11	9	8	.....	11.1	52	8	2,500	25	.....
12	4	3	.....	25	52	10	1,200	.....	.....
13	14	10	.....	28.5	40	9.5	3,506	.....	.....
14	345	355	2.8	.....	50	9	93,256	5	.....
15	51	51	.....	.....	52	9	32,000	18	.....
16	5	5	.....	.....	25	10	2,340	8	.....
17	6	7	16.6	.....	52	10	3,400	.....	.....
18	50	50	.....	.....	45	10	7,000	.....	.....
19	7	7	.....	.....	52	10	4,200	.....	.....
20	9	9	.....	.....	12	10	832	.....	.....
21	7	7	.....	.....	52	10	4,000	.....	.....
22	26	26	7.6	.....	52	10	14,350	10	.....
23	150	150	.....	.....	50	10	68,000	10	.....
24	238	296	24.3	.....	52	10	115,000	7.5	.....
25	3	3	.....	.....	52	9	800	.....	.....
26	2	2	.....	.....	52	10	1,200	8	.....
27	3	3	.....	.....	52	9	1,100	10	.....
28	2	2	.....	.....	52	10	3,900	.....	.....
29	4	4	.....	.....	52	9	2,400	6	.....
30	3	3	.....	.....	52	10	1,650	7	.....
31	4	4	.....	.....	52	10	2,000	8	.....
32	4	4	.....	.....	49	9	2,400	.....	.....
33	7	7	.....	.....	52	9.5	2,300	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—CIGARS AND TOBACCO—Concluded.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
34	4	4	.....	.....	52	10	\$ 1,768	8	.....
35	5	5	.....	.....	52	10	2,000	8	.....
36	5	7	40	.....	52	10	8,120	10	.....
37	7	7	.....	.....	40	8	2,000	.....	.....
38	4	4	.....	.....	52	8	1,600	10	.....
39	3	3	.....	.....	50	10	1,800	.....	.....
Total.	1,125	1,197	6.4	.....	48.6	9.5	\$480,001	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—COKE.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	25	25	....	.....	52	10	\$ 15,000	.....	.....
2	48	20	.....	58.3	51	10	8,523	.....	.....
3	23	25	13.6	.....	52	10	6,534	.....	.....
4	31	28	.....	9.6	45	10	11,893	.....	.....
5	70	60	.....	14.2	42	10	10,644	.....	.....
6	50	50	.....	.....	52	10	10,000	.....	.....
7	80	80	.....	.....	48	9	48,000	.....	.....
8	180	150	.....	.....	52	10	31,555	.....	.....
9	85	30	.....	14.2	52	10	8,000	.....	.....
10	50	35	.....	30	52	10	13,440	.....	.....
11	40	40	.....	.....	28	10	7,200	.....	.....
12	5	5	.....	.....	50	10	1,500	.....	.....
13	172	212	23.2	.....	52	10	76,282	.....	.....
14	56	45	.....	19.6	44	10	11,278	.....	.....
15	28	28	.....	.....	52	10	9,725	.....	.....
16	24	24	.....	.....	52	10	7,227	.....	.....
17	35	27	.....	22.8	52	8	10,781	.....	.....
18	280	325	16	.....	52	8	148,852	.....	.....
19	22	41	86	.....	82	10	9,590	.....	.....
20	44	44	.....	.....	52	10	16,616	.....	.....
21	28	28	.....	.....	52	10	8,894	.....	.....
22	6	6	.....	.....	52	10	2,100	.....	.....
23	75	75	.....	.....	45	10	14,400	.....	.....
24	70	75	7.1	.....	52	9.5	30,445	.....	.....
25	10	20	100	.....	30	10	5,000	.....	.....
26	52	47	.....	9.6	37	10	18,393	.....	.....
27	4	15	275	.....	52	10	1,984	.....	.....
28	261	292	11.8	.....	52	10	113,293	5	.....
29	70	60	.....	14.2	52	10	18,304	.....	.....
30	100	100	.....	.....	26	10	200,000	.....	.....
31	100	105	5	.....	52	10	35,000	.....	.....
32	72	48	.....	33.3	52	10	17,383	.....	.....
33	52	52	.....	.....	48	10	16,226	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—COKE.—Concluded.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
34	210	200	.....	4.7	52	10	\$ 89,658	.....	.....
35	146	152	4.1	.....	52	10	30,816	.....	.....
36	90	100	11.1	.....	52	10	18,896	.....	.....
37	60	55	.....	8.3	52	10	19,812	.....	.....
38	50	55	10	.....	52	10	19,869	.....	.....
39	44	83	88.6	.....	52	12	50,578	.....	.....
40	30	27	.....	10	51	10	8,781	.....	.....
41	52	68	30.7	.....	51	8	18,188	.....	.....
42	61	61	.....	.....	21	10	6,204	.....	.....
43	25	35	40	.....	48	10	8,864	.....	.....
44	10	20	100	.....	52	10	6,598	.....	.....
45	50	40	.....	20	52	10	10,521	.....	.....
46	8	8	.....	.....	52	10	3,707	.....	.....
47	175	225	28.5	.....	52	8	75,469	.....	.....
Total,	3,259	3,346	2.6	.....	48.3	9.8	\$ 1,312,928	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—CONSTRUCTION.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	70	50	28.5	.....	52	9	\$ 20,800	20	.....
2	20	28	40	.....	52	9	24,000	10	.....
3	8	4	.....	50	52	9	6,240	10	.....
4	80	60	.....	25	38	6	20,000	.....	.. .....
5	12	15	25	.....	52	9	11,729	.....	.... .
6	50	58	16	.....	50	9	32,000	10	.....
7	23	28	.....	.....	50	9	12,696	.....	.....
8	8	8	.....	.....	50	9	5,000	.....	.....
9	3	3	.....	.....	52	9	1,500	25	.....
Total,	274	249	.....	9.1	49.1	86	\$133,965	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—DRUGS AND EXTRACTS.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	4	100	.....	52	9	\$ 1,000	10	.....
2	6	7	16.6	.....	52	11	3,640	5	.....
3	1	11	1,000	.....	25	10	1,760	.....	.....
4	16	16	.....	.....	52	11	4,992	.....	.....
Total,	25	38	52	.....	45.2	10.2	\$ 11,392	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—FLOUR.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	4	100	.....	52	12.5	\$ 600	.....	.....
2	4	4	...	.....	40	10	600	.....	.....
3	6	6	.....	.....	52	10	1,300	.....	.....
4	15	15	.....	.....	52	10	7,680	.....	.....
5	3	3	.....	.....	52	12	400	.....	.....
6	3	3	.....	.....	52	10	800	.....	.....
7	5	5	.....	.....	52	10	2,650	10	.....
8	4	6	50	.....	46	10	800	5	.....
9	10	10	.....	.....	52	11	4,680	.....	.....
10	10	10	.....	.....	48	12	4,200	.....	.....
11	2	2	.....	.....	50	10	600	.....	.....
12	5	5	.....	.....	52	9	2,000	.....	.....
13	6	6	.....	.....	25	10	1,850	25	.....
14	4	4	.....	.....	35	10	1,280	.....	.....
Total...	79	83	5.06	.....	47.1	10.4	\$28,920	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—FOUNDRY AND MACHINERY.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	33	43	30.3	.....	52	10	\$ 11,675	.....	.....
2	6	12	100	.....	52	10	3,000	25	.....
3	16	25	56.2	.....	52	9	5,350	.....	.....
4	40	44	10	.....	51	10	27,000	.....	.....
5	36	38	5.5	.....	52	10	15,080	.....	.....
6	50	80	60	.....	52	10	24,470	1	.....
7	81	252	212.3	.....	52	9	70,000	10	.....
8	17	31	82.8	.....	52	10	13,500	10	.....
9	28	30	7.1	.....	52	10	5,500	20	.....
10	40	55	37.5	.....	52	9	31,220	15	.....
11	35	30	.....	14.2	50	10	8,500	.....	.....
12	6	6	.....	.....	52	10	4,000	.....	.....
13	13	18	.....	.....	52	10	5,132	10	.....
14	1,241	1,160	.....	6.6	52	10	417,924	.....	.....
15	5	5	.....	.....	45	9	2,480	.....	.....
Total,	1,647	1,824	10.7	.....	48.1	9.1	\$ 644,781	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—FURNITURE.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	8	8	.....	.....	52	10	\$ 540	.....	.....
2	35	35	.....	.....	52	10	13,400	.....	.....
3	91	107	17.5	.....	48	10	32,037	.....	.....
4	68	81	19	.....	52	10	27,512	5	.....
5	29	85	21	.....	52	19	12,097	10	.....
6	61	61	.....	.....	40	10	23,932	.....	.....
7	5	7	40	.....	50	10	4,875	15	.....
8	7	7	.....	.....	50	10	4,000	5	.....
9	102	122	19.6	.....	50	10	85,468	10	.....
10	7	10	42.8	.....	52	10	7,000	.....	.....
11	18	15	.....	16.6	50	10	7,254	.....	.....
12	18	29	61.1	.....	52	10	8,600	.....	.....
13	5	5	.....	.....	52	10	2,392	.....	.....
14	37	17	.....	54	47	10	14,594	.....	.....
15	168	168	.....	.....	52	10	62,000	.....	.....
Total.	654	702	7.3	.....	50	10	\$ 255,701	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—GLASS.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	115	50	.....	56.5	40	10	\$ 51,000	7	.....
2	140	151	7.8	.....	39	9	66,100	.....	.....
3	114	114	.....	.....	52	10	71,136	.....	.....
4	65	65	.....	.....	20	10	27,500	.....	.....
5	145	145	.....	.....	20	10	34,800	.....	.....
6	120	120	.....	.....	26	10	37,440	.....	.....
7	90	90	.....	.....	25	10	54,000	.....	.....
8	131	131	.....	.....	26	10	48,000	.....	.....
9	500	500	.....	.....	38	10	228,000	.....	.....
10	35	20	.....	42.8	42	10	11,074	10	.....
11	500	500	.....	.....	50	10	300,000	.....	.....
12	265	265	.....	.....	51	10	165,360	.....	.....
13	75	75	.....	.....	52	10	98,600	.....	.....
14	200	200	.....	.....	40	10	144,000	.....	.....
15	207	207	.....	.....	52	10	85,660	5	.....
16	250	350	40	.....	49	10	136,375	5	.....
17	154	161	4.5	.....	45	10	40,000	.....	.....
18	110	161	46.3	.....	49	12	66,747	.....	.....
19	135	135	.....	.....	52	10	55,000	10	.....
20	65	65	.....	.....	15	10	23,400	.....	.....
21	64	64	.....	.....	12	10	18,000	.....	.....
Total,	3,480	3,569	2.5	.....	37.8	10.4	\$ 1,757,192	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—IRON, STEEL AND TIN PLATE.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	510	520	1.9	.....	89	10	\$ 325,000	8	.....
2	500	500	.....	.....	52	10	178,572	10	.....
3	325	400	23	.....	50	10	168,905	10	.....
4	2,428	2,472	1.8	.....	47	10	1,098,257	10	.....
5	1,650	1,650	17.8	.....	48	10	900,000	8	.....
6	410	410	.....	.....	45	10	331,830	8	.....
Total...	5,952	5,192	6.8	.....	46.8	10	\$ 2,997,564	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—LEATHER GOODS.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	5	5	.....	.....	52	10	\$ 1,000	.....	.....
2	48	35	.....	27	37	10	8,900	.....	5
3	55	48	.....	12.7	52	10	28,600	7	.....
4	96	96	.....	.....	52	10	39,966	.....	.....
5	61	71	16.3	.....	52	10	30,517	10	.....
6	2	2	.....	.....	52	10	800	.....	.....
7	150	150	.....	.....	52	9	30,000	.....	.....
8	8	8	.....	.....	52	10	4,966	.....	.....
9	66	116	75.7	.....	52	10	40,609	10	.....
10	90	100	11.1	.....	50	10	25,000	5	.....
11	3	3	.....	.....	52	10	\$ 1,350	.....	.....
12	3	3	.....	.....	52	10	1,650	20	.....
13	3	3	.....	.....	52	10	2,342	.....	.....
14	8	8	.....	.....	52	10	4,576	.....	.....
Total,	598	648	8.3	.....	50.7	9.9	\$ 220,776	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	200	200	.....	.....	50	10	\$ 95,849	.....	.....
2	161	161	.....	.....	52	10	73,800	.....	.....
3	25	40	60	.....	50	10	11,250	20	.....
4	40	45	12.5	.....	40	10	10,900	10	.....
5	99	104	5	.....	52	10	30,000	11	.....
6	50	50	.....	.....	52	11	15,650	.....	.....
7	30	30	.....	.....	49	10	11,200	.....	.....
8	14	14	.....	.....	50	10	3,500	.....	.....
9	120	120	.....	.....	52	10	48,000	8	.....
10	350	350	.....	.....	52	11	135,000	.....	.....
11	16	20	25	.....	47	9.5	8,000	10	.....
12	100	100	.....	.....	52	10	40,000	7	.....
13	174	222	27.5	.....	50	10	70,359	.....	.....
14	42	45	7.1	.....	52	9.5	12,000	8	.....
15	350	470	34.2	.....	52	10	140,860	.....	.....
16	38	28	.....	26.8	52	6.6	7,853	9	.....
17	60	65	8.2	.....	44	11	31,421	5	.....
18	18	20	11.1	.....	52	10	7,486	12.5	.....
19	88	88	.....	.....	52	10	38,415	.....	.....
20	5	9	80	.....	52	9	1,200	10	.....
21	69	75	8.6	.....	52	10	28,580	5	.....
22	11	11	.....	.....	52	9.5	6,000	12.5	.....
23	203	231	13.7	.....	28	10	84,000	10	.....
24	6	15	150	.....	51	10	8,780	10	.....
25	34	39	14	.....	50	9	21,883	10	.....
26	75	100	33.3	.....	20	10	22,500	10	.....
27	8	10	25	.....	52	10	2,500	10	.....
28	447	450	.6	.....	30	11	250,580	.....	.....
29	6	6	.....	.....	51	10	1,080	15	.....
30	23	23	.....	.....	52	10	12,000	.....	.....
31	50	50	.....	.....	52	10	19,234	.....	.....
32	22	22	.....	.....	40	10	9,468	.....	.....
33	12	15	25	.....	20	10	3,500	15	.....

INDUSTRY—LUMBER—Concluded.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
34	12	14	16.6	.....	25	10	\$ 1,440	20	.....
35	94	96	2.1	.....	52	10	15,851	.....	.....
36	12	21	.....	.....	50	9.5	4,000	10	.....
37	8	8	.....	.....	40	10	3,500	.....	.....
38	4	4	.....	.....	52	10	1,680	.....	.....
39	16	19	18.7	.....	52	10	6,655	11.1	.....
40	77	92	19.4	.....	52	10	3,200	10	.....
41	20	28	40	.....	45	10	8,700	10	.....
42	14	14	.....	.....	50	10	7,560	.....	.....
43	28	28	.....	.....	40	10	8,000	10	.....
44	7	7	.....	.....	52	10	2,150	.....	.....
45	4	3	.....	25	52	10	2,096	.....	.....
46	4	4	.....	.....	52	10	2,000	25	.....
47	11	10	9.9	.....	45	9	6,255	20	.....
48	20	40	100	.....	51	9	1,500	10	.....
49	18	20	11.1	.....	52	10	7,200	10	.....
50	75	50	33.3	.....	52	10	47,250	10	.....
51	20	20	.....	.....	52	10	6,000	.....	.....
52	8	8	.....	.....	52	10	3,000	.....	.....
53	14	10	.....	28.5	48	10	2,682	.....	.....
54	6	6	.....	.....	48	10	2,600	.....	.....
55	15	15	.....	.....	52	10	6,800	.....	.....
56	75	75	.....	.....	52	10	35,100	.....	.....
Total.	3,508	3,811	8.6	.....	47.7	9.9	\$1,442,617	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—POTTERY.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	450	450	.....	.....	50	10	\$ 185,000	25	.....
2	185	225	21.6	.....	42	8.5	100,000	.....	.....
3	275	275	.....	.....	50	9	125,000	.....	.....
4	100	100	.....	.....	50	10	65,000	.....	.....
5	10	9	.....	.....	50	10	3,401	7	.....
6	5	10	100	.....	31	10	1,350	.....	.....
Total.	1,025	1,069	4.2	.....	45.5	9.6	\$ 479,751	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—SALT.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	30	30	.....	.....	45	11	\$ 10,000	10	.....
2	85	85	.....	.....	48	10	36,000	10	.....
3	74	70	.....	5.4	48	9	25,525	10	.....
Total,	189	185	.....	2.1	47	10	\$ 61,525	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—TEXTILES.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	13	17	30.7	.....	30	10	\$ 3,212	10	.....
2	193	138	.....	28.4	52	10	24,255	.....	.....
3	175	175	.....	.....	52	10	60,000	5	.....
4	31	31	.....	.....	50	9	8,869	.....	.....
5	22	22	.....	.....	40	10	2,700	.....	.....
6	43	51	18.6	.....	52	9	22,000	2.5	.....
7	456	358	.....	21.4	52	10	72,651	.....	.....
8	68	60	.....	11.7	46	10	24,840	.....	.....
9	5	5	.....	.....	12	10	540	.....	.....
10	23	22	.....	4.3	51	10	7,000	10	.....
11	12	16	33.3	.....	20	10	1,220	5	.....
12	11	12	9.9	.....	52	10	11,000	.....	.....
13	70	102	45.7	.....	50	10	25,000	.....	.....
14	78	78	.....	.....	52	10	86,504	.....	.....
Total,	1,200	1,087	.....	10.2	43.6	9.8	\$ 300,791	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—WOODEN AND PAPER BOXES.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease
1	25	25	.....	.....	52	10	\$ 11,643	.....	.....
2	28	33	17.8	.....	52	10	8,000	5	.....
3	20	21	5	.....	52	10	8,705	10	.....
4	12	18	50	.....	46	10	3,000	10	.....
Total...	85	97	14.1	.....	50.5	10	\$ 31,348	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—WOOD.PULP AND PAPER.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease				Increase.	Decrease
1	17	17	.....	.....	52	12	\$ 7,200	.....	.....
2	125	131	4.8	.....	52	12	57,697	.....	.....
3	32	32	.....	.....	48	12	12,770	.....	.....
4	31	31	.....	.....	41	12	11,289	.....	.....
Total ...	205	211	2.9	.....	47	12	\$ 88,956	.....	.....

INDUSTRY—MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Establishment.	Number em- ployed Jan- uary 1.		Per cent. of de- crease or increase in number em- ployed.		Num- ber of weeks in op- eration during 1901	Daily hours of labor during 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in wage rates during 1901.	
	1901	1902	Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
1	26	29	11.5	.....	52	10	\$ 10,000	5	.....
2	9	9	.....	.....	52	10	2,800	.....	.....
3	58	65	12	.....	52	10	16,800	8	.....
4	14	14	.....	.....	52	10	8,000	.....	.....
5	3	4	33.3	.....	52	10	2,080	5	.....
6	3	3	.....	.....	45	10	2,141	.....	.....
7	4	4	.....	.....	52	12	2,160	10	.....
8	6	5	16.6	.....	48	10	2,200	.....	.....
9	35	45	28.5	.....	50	10.5	15,000	15	.....
10	35	25	.....	28.5	45	10	10,000	15	.....
11	52	55	5.7	.....	83	10	10,544	.....	.....
12	5	4	.....	20	12	9	600	.....	.....
13	6	6	.....	.....	52	10	3,007	10	.....
14	5	5	.....	.....	52	10	3,120	.....	.....
15	40	50	25	.....	30	10	10,000	.....	.....
16	18	20	11.1	.....	52	10	13,238	.....	.....
17	8	6	.....	25	52	10	4,368	20	.....
18	14	10	28.5	.....	51	10	4,847	5	.....
19	5	5	.....	.....	52	10	1,000	.....	.....
20	45	45	.....	.....	50	12	3,000	10	.....
21	5	7	40	.....	48	9	1,800	.....	.....
22	3	4	33.3	.....	52	10	2,188	.....	.....
23	46	54	17.3	.....	52	10	34,520	10	.....
24	5	5	.....	.....	52	8	3,150	.....	.....
25	129	181	40.3	.....	52	9	68,669	.....	.....
26	5	5	.....	.....	52	12	2,000	.....	.....
27	70	85	21.4	.....	52	10	50,000	12.5	.....
28	45	57	26.6	.....	26	10	6,883	8	.....
29	6	6	.....	.....	52	10	4,000	.....	.....
30	245	270	10.2	.....	40	9	108,648	.....	.....
31	75	75	.....	.....	.....	10	31,700	15	.....
Total,	1,025	1,158	10.2	.....	47.2	10.3	\$ 488,463	.....	.....

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Analysis.—Showing by industries number of establishments reporting, number employed January 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902, with per cent. of increase or decrease, average number of weeks in operation, average daily hours of labor, amount paid in wages during 1901.

Brass and Metal Goods.—Six establishments in this industry report 491 employes, January 1, 1901, 457 employes, January 1, 1902, a decrease of 6.9 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$164,320.

Average number of weeks in operation, 47.5. Average daily hours of labor, 9.8.

Four establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 436 employes.

Breweries and Distilleries.—Eight establishments in these industries report 333 employes, January 1, 1901, 334 employes, January 1, 1902, an increase of .3 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$189,416.

Average number of weeks in operation, 48. Average daily hours of labor, 9.7.

Three establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 111 employes.

Brick and Tile.—Twenty-four establishments in this industry report 832 employes, January 1, 1901, 856 employes, January 1, 1902, an increase of 2.8 per cent. Amount paid in wages \$432,875.

Average number of weeks in operation, 38.7. Average daily hours of labor, 9.8.

Fifteen establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 523 employes.

Canned Goods and Confectionery.—Seven establishments in these industries report 419 employes, January 1, 1901, 462 employes, January 1, 1902, an increase of 10.2 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$102,091.

Average number of weeks in operation, 45.4. Average daily hours of labor, 10.

Six establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 407 employes.

Carriages and Wagons.—Seven establishments in this industry report 114 employes, January 1, 1901, 106 employes, January 1, 1902, a decrease of 7 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$37,550.

Average number of weeks in operation, 47.7. Average daily hours of labor, 9.7.

Two establishments in this industry report an increase in wage rates affecting 88 employees.

Cigars and Tobacco.—Thirty-nine establishments in these industries report 1,125 employees, January 1, 1901, 1,197 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 6.4 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$430,001.

Average number of weeks in operation, 48.6. Average daily hours of labor, 9.5.

Twenty establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 942 employees.

Coke.—Forty-seven establishments in this industry report 3,259 employees, January 1, 1901, 3,346 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 2.6 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$1,312,928.

Average number of weeks in operation 48.3. Average daily hours of labor, 9.8.

One establishment reports an increase in wage rates affecting 261 employees.

Construction.—Nine establishments in this industry report 274 employees, January 1, 1901, 249 employees, January 1, 1902, a decrease of 9.1 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$133,965.

Average number of weeks in operation, 49.1. Average daily hours of labor, 8.6.

Five establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 151 employees.

Drugs and Extracts.—Four establishments in this industry report 25 employees, January 1, 1901, 38 employees January 1, 1902, an increase of 52 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$11,392.

Average number of weeks in operation, 45.2. Average daily hours of labor, 10.2.

Two establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 8 employees.

Flour.—Fourteen establishments in this industry report 79 employees January 1, 1901, 83 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 5.06 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$28,920.

Average number of weeks in operation, 47.1. Average daily hours of labor, 10.4.

Three establishments report an increase of wage rates affecting 15 employees.

Foundry and Machinery.—Sixteen establishments in this industry report 1,647 employees, January 1, 1901, 1,824 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 10.7 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$644,781.

Average number of weeks in operation 48.1. Average daily hours of labor, 9.1.

Seven establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 235 employees.

Furniture.—Fifteen establishments in this industry report 654 employees, January 1, 1901, 702 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 7.3 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$255,701.

Average number of weeks in operation, 50. Average daily hours of labor, 10.

Five establishments report an increase of wage rates affecting 252 employees.

Glass.—Twenty-one establishments in this industry report 3,480 employees, January 1, 1901, 3,569 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 2.5 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$1,757,192.

Average number of weeks in operation, 37.8. Average daily hours of labor, 10.4.

Five establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 742 employees.

Iron, Steel and Tin Plate.—Six establishments in these industries report 5,573 employees, January 1, 1901, 5,952 January 1, 1902, an increase of 6.8 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$2,997,567.

Average number of weeks in operation, 46.8. Average daily hours of labor, 10.

All establishments report an increase in wage rates.

Leather Goods.—Fourteen establishments in this industry report 598 employees, January 1, 1901, 648 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 8.3 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$220,776.

Average number of weeks in operation, 50.7. Average daily hours of labor, 9.9.

Five establishments report an increase of wage rates affecting 238 employees.

One establishment reports a decrease in wage rates affecting 48 employees.

Lumber.—Fifty-six establishments in this industry report 3,508 employees, January 1, 1901, 3,811 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 8.6 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$1,442,617.

Average number of weeks in operation 47.7. Average daily hours of labor, 9.9.

Thirty-one establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 1,280 employees.

Pottery.—Six establishments in this industry report 1,025 employees, January 1, 1901, 1,069 employees January 1, 1902, an increase of 4.2 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$479,751.

Average number of weeks in operation 45.5. Average daily hours of labor, 9.6.

Two establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 460 employees.

Salt.—Three establishments in this industry report 189 employees January 1, 1901, 185 employees January 1, 1902, a decrease of 2.1 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$61,525.

Average number of weeks in operation, 47. Average daily hours of labor, 10.

All establishments report an increase in wage rates.

Textiles.—Fourteen establishments in this industry report 1,200 employees, January 1, 1901, 1,087 employees, January 1, 1902, a decrease of 10.2 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$300,791.

Average number of weeks in operation, 43.6. Daily hours of labor, 9.8.

Five establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 266 employees.

Wooden and Paper Boxes.—Four establishments in these industries report 85 employees, January 1, 1901, 97 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 14.1 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$31,348.

Average number of weeks in operation, 50.5. Average daily hours of labor, 10.

Three establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 50 employees.

Wood Pulp and Paper.—Four establishments in these industries report 205 employees, January 1, 1901, 211 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 2.9 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$88,956.

Average number of weeks in operation 47. Average daily hours of labor 12.

Miscellaneous.—Thirty-one establishments whose business is so varied that it would be impossible to classify them under any distinctive title, report 1,025 employees, January 1, 1901, 1,158 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 10.2 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$438,463.

Average number of weeks in operation, 47.2. Average daily hours of labor, 10.3.

Fourteen establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 470 employees.

Summary.—Three hundred and fifty-five establishments report 26,140 employees, January 1, 1901, 27,441 employees, January 1, 1902, an increase of 5 per cent. Amount paid in wages, \$11,553,926.

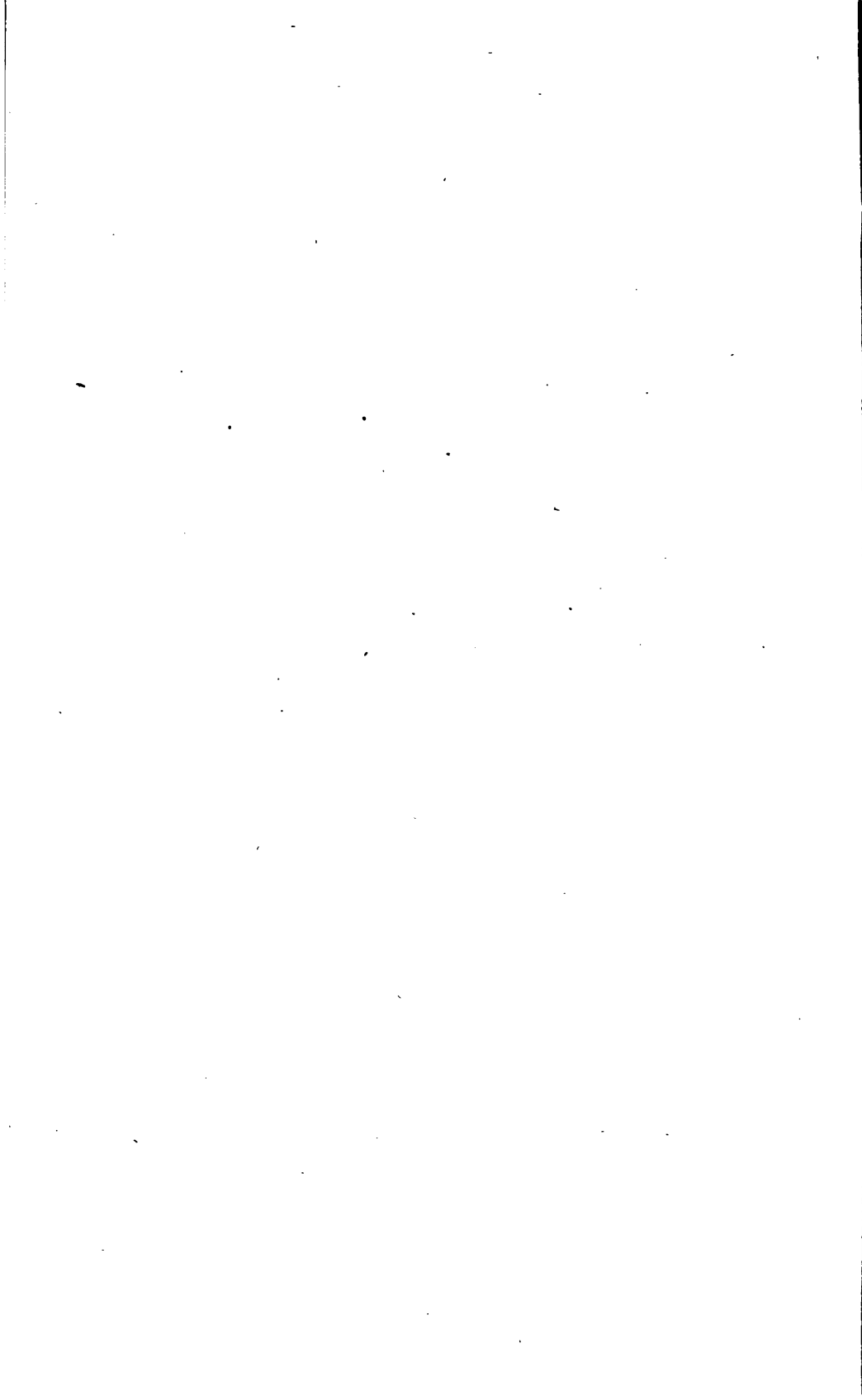
Average number of weeks in operation, 46.7. Average daily hours of labor, 9.8.

One hundred and thirty-seven establishments report an increase in wage rates affecting 12,697 employees.

One establishment reports a decrease in wage rates affecting 48 employees.

RECAPITULATION.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishment.	Number employed January 1.		Per cent. of in- crease or decrease in number employed.	Average number of weeks in opera- tion dur- ing 1901	Average Daily hours of labor during Dec. 31, 1901	Amount paid in wages year ending Dec. 31, 1901.	Number of em- ployes affected by increase or de- crease in wage rates during 1901.
		1901	1902					
Brass and Metal Goods.....	6	491	457	.....	47.5	9.8	\$ 164,320	436
Breweries and Distilleries.....	8	333	334	.....	48	9.7	180,416	111
Brick and Tile.....	24	832	856	.....	38.7	9.8	432,875	523
Canned Goods and Confectionery.....	7	419	462	.....	45.4	10	102,091	407
Carriages and Wagons.....	7	114	106	.....	47.7	9.7	37,550	88
Clothing.....	39	1,125	1,197	.....	48.6	9.5	430,001	942
Coke.....	47	3,259	3,346	.....	48.3	9.8	1,312,928	261
Construction.....	9	274	249	.....	49.1	8.6	133,965	151
Drugs and Extracts.....	4	25	38	.....	48.2	10.2	11,392	8
Flour.....	14	79	83	.....	47.1	10.4	28,920	15
Foundry and Machinery.....	16	1,647	1,824	.....	48.1	9.1	644,781	235
Furniture.....	15	664	702	.....	50	10	255,701	252
Glass.....	21	8,480	3,569	.....	37.8	10.4	1,757,192	742
Iron, Steel and Tin Plate.....	6	5,573	5,932	.....	46.8	10	2,997,567	5,573
Leather Goods.....	14	598	648	.....	50.7	9.9	220,776	238
Lumber.....	56	3,508	3,811	.....	47.7	9.9	1,442,617	1,290
Pottery.....	6	1,025	1,069	.....	45.5	9.6	479,751	460
Salt.....	3	189	185	.....	47	10	61,525	189
Textiles.....	14	1,200	1,087	.....	43.6	9.8	300,791	266
Wooden and Paper Boxes.....	4	85	97	.....	50.5	10	31,348	50
Wood Pulp and Paper.....	4	205	211	.....	47	12	88,956	.....
Miscellaneous.....	31	1,025	1,138	.....	47.2	10.3	438,463	470
Total.....	355	28,140	27,441	.....	46.7	9.8	\$ 11,553,926	12,697



CHAPTER II.

NEW INDUSTRIES

ESTABLISHED IN

WEST VIRGINIA

IN

1900-1901.

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA. 1900--1901.

In our preceding report, under the title of Increased Avenues of Employment, we gave the new industries established in West Virginia from March, 1897, to December 31st, 1899. In this report we continue to show the new industries for 1900-1901, giving name of establishment, location, capital invested, wages paid monthly, number employed, male and female. On the last page of this chapter we give the new industries for 1900-1901 as compared with the new industries for 1897-1899, showing per cent. of increase in number of establishments, number employed, amount of wages paid monthly and capital invested.

The information contained in this chapter will tell its own story of the increased business activity and industrial growth of the Little Mountain State.

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Clarksburg Co-operative Glass Manufacturing Co. \$25,000 Monthly pay roll. 6,000	Harrison County, Adamston.	Window Glass.	64	.....	64
Perry Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,500	Adamston.	Coal & Coke.	50	....	50
Austin Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$125,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,500	Preston County, Austin.	Coal & Coke.	100	.....	100
Barboursville Produce Co. Capital invested.....\$3,000 Monthly pay roll..... 62	Cabell County, Barboursville.	Mercantile.	3	.....	3
Bell Creek Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$28,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,800	Nicholas County, Belva.	Coal.	30	.....	30
Consumers' Heat, Light, Water & Power Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000	Barbour County, Belington.	Supplying heat, light, water and power.	.....	.....	.....
Valley Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$300,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Belington.	Coal.	25	.....	25
Bellaire, Benwood & Wheel- ing Bridge Co. Capital invested.....\$66,000	Marshall County, Benwood.	Bridge Constructing.	.....	.....	.....
Hitchman Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,500	Benwood.	Coal.	50	.....	50
Berryburg Supply Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 195	Barbour County, Berryburg.	Mercantile.	4	.....	4
Berkeley Springs Hotel Co. Capital invested.....\$1,200 Monthly pay roll..... 30	Morgan County, Berkeley Springs.	Hotel.	1	1	2
Bluefield Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$8,000 Monthly pay roll..... 225	Mercer County, Bluefield.	Shipping Coal.	3	.....	3
Bluefield Furniture Co. Capital invested.....\$5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 165	Bluefield.	Mercantile.	3	1	4
Jeffrey, Mathews & Co. Capital invested.....\$30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 720	Bluefield.	Mercantile.	9	.....	9

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages, Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed		
			Males.	Females,	Total.
McCue, Wright Milling Co., Capital invested.....\$35,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Mercer County, Bluefield.	Flour.	12	1	13
Saxon Lime & Lumber Co., Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Bluefield.	Building supplies & planing mill.	20	.....	20
Pocahontas Railway Co., Capital invested.....\$25,000	Pocahontas County, Boyer.	Transportation.	.....	.....	.....
Sagamore Coal & Coke Co., Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Mercer County, Bramwell.	Coal & Coke.	75	1	76
Buffalo Oil Co., Capital invested..... \$7,000 Monthly pay roll..... 100	Ritchie County, Cairo.	Oil & Gas.	4	.....	4
Cameron Gas & Oil Co., Capital invested..... \$1 500 Monthly pay roll..... 60	Marshall County, Cameron.	Gas works.	1	.....	1
Cameron Glass Co., Capital invested.....\$45,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,500	Cameron.	Glass.	51	.....	51
Cameron Hardware Co., Capital invested.....\$12,000 Monthly pay roll..... 165	Cameron.	Mercantile.	8	.....	8
Victoria Coal & Coke Co., Capital invested.....\$500,000 Monthly pay roll..... 12,000	Fayette County, Caperton.	Coal & Coke.	300	.....	300
Pocahontas Supply Co., Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 225	Pocahontas County, Cass.	Mercantile.	4	.....	4
West Virginia Spruce Lumber Co., Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 7,000	Cass.	Lumber.	150	.....	150
Buckeye Grocery Co., Capital invested.....\$2,000 Monthly pay roll..... 125	Kanawha County, Charleston.	Mercantile.	3	1	4
Capital City Vehicle Co., Capital invested.....\$5,800 Monthly pay roll..... 550	Charleston.	Vehicles.	10	.....	10
Central Coal & Lumber Co., Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,800	Charleston.	Lumber.	52	2	54
Charleston Boiler & Foundry Co., Capital invested. \$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Charleston.	Foundry & Machine Shops.	25	.....	25

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Charleston Daily Mail Publishing Co., Capital invested.....\$ 10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Kanawha County, Charleston.	Printing.	25	2	27
Charleston Electrical Supply Co., Capital invested \$ 1,500 Monthly pay roll..... 200	Charleston.	Electrical supplies.	4	.....	4
Charleston Fire Brick Co., Capital invested.....\$ 31,425	Charleston.	Brick.	.....	.....	.....
Charleston Hack Line and Transfer Co., Capital invested.....\$ 3,500 Monthly pay roll..... 475	Charleston.	Transportation.	19	.....	19
Charleston Hardware Co., Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 651	Charleston.	Mercantile.	9	1	10
Charleston & Sissonville Telephone Co., Capital invested.....\$ 1,700	Charleston.	Telephone service.	.....	.....	.....
Elk Oil and Development Co., Capital invested.....\$ 40,000 Monthly pay roll 625	Charleston.	Oil and Gas.	8	.....	8
Grand Rapids Furniture Co., Capital invested.....\$ 10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Charleston.	Furniture.	6	2	8
Hubbard-Williams Co., The Capital invested.....\$ 45,000 Monthly pay roll..... 337	Charleston.	Drugs.	13	4	17
Kanawha Banking & Trust Co., Capital invested.....\$250,000 Monthly pay roll..... 310	Charleston.	Banking.	4	.....	4
Kanawha Coal River Co., Capital invested.....\$625,000 Monthly pay roll..... 15,000	Charleston.	Coal.	400	.....	400
Kanawha Drug Co., The Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 750	Charleston.	Drugs.	10	3	13
Kanawha Planing Mill Co., Capital invested.....\$ 17,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Charleston.	Lumber.	25	.....	25
Kanawha Valley Traction Co., Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 450	Charleston.	Transportation.	9	1	10
National Veneer Co., Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,200	Charleston.	Veneering works	40	.....	40

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Noyes, Thomas & Co., Capital invested.....\$115,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,700	Kanawha County, Charleston.	Mercantile.	21	.....	21
Southside Foundry & Ma- chine Works, Capital invested.....\$ 88,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,647	Charleston.	Miners' Supplies.	65	1	66
Southern West Virginia Oil & Gas Co., Capital invested.....\$ 25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 860	Charleston.	Oil and Gas.	9	.....	9
Sterrett Bros. Dry Goods Co., Capital invested.....\$ 5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Charleston.	Mercantile.	12	15	27
Vulcan Iron Works, The, Capital invested.....\$ 30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,500	Charleston.	Foundry and machine shops.	40	.....	40
West Virginia Heating & Plumbing Co., Capital Invested.....\$ 15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,200	Charleston.	Plumbing and heat- ing.	25	1	26
Charlestown Light & Power Co., Capital invested.....\$ 12,000 Monthly pay roll..... 100	Jefferson County, Charles Town.	Electric plant.	2	.....	2
Chester Manufacturing Co., Capital invested.....\$ 20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 375	Hancock County, Chester.	Foundry and machine shops.	6	....	6
Armstrong, Crislip, Day & Co., Capital invested.....\$204,900 Monthly pay roll..... 1,100	Harrison County, Clarksburg.	Mercantile.	20	1	21
Brady Construction Co., Capital invested.....\$ 5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,150	Clarksburg.	Contracting and build- ing.	33	.....	33
Citizens' Ice Co., Capital invested.....\$ 80,000	Clarksburg.	Manufacturing Ice.	.....	.....	.....
Clarksburg Bottling Works, Capital invested.....\$ 8,000 Monthly pay roll..... 150	Clarksburg.	Soft drinks.	4	.....	4
Consolidated Telephone Co., Capital invested.....\$122,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,600	Clarksburg.	Telephone service.	16	42	58
Herald Publishing Co., Capital invested.....\$ 4,000 Monthly pay roll..... 350	Clarksburg.	Printing.	5	3	8
Jackson Iron & Tin Plate Co. Capital invested.....\$300,000	Clarksburg.	Sheet steel & tin plate.	.....	.....	.....

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING—1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Northeast, Morris & Co. Capital invested.....\$12,500 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Harrison County, Clarksburg.	Mercantile.	4		4
Park Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 160	Clarksburg.	Real Estate.	1	1	2
Phoenix Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000	Clarksburg.	Coal,	.....	.....	.....
Ruhl-Koblegard Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Clarksburg.	Mercantile.	20		20
Southern Pine Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$11,500 Monthly pay roll..... 542	Clarksburg.	Lumber.	9		9
Standard Milling Co., The Capital invested.....\$90,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Clarksburg.	Flour, Meal & Feed.	15		15
Washington Oil and Develop- ment Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000	Clarksburg.	Oil.	.....	.....	.....
West Fork Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$150,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,500	Clarksburg.	Oil & Gas.	50		50
West Virginia Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Clarksburg.	Oil & Gas.	5		5
West Virginia Wood Working Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 700	Clarksburg.	Planing Mill.	15		15
Wilbur Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$350,000	Clarksburg.	Coal.	.....	.....	.....
Clendennin Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$17,000 Monthly pay roll..... 700	Kanawha County, Clendennin.	Lumber.	20		20
Car Oil Co., The Capital invested.....\$150,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Ritchie County, Cornwallis.	Oil & Gas.	30		30
Blackwater Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$600,000 Monthly pay roll..... 20,900	Tucker County, Davis.	Lumber.	450		450
Davis Publishing Co., The Capital invested.....\$2,500 Monthly pay roll..... 110	Davis.	Printing & Book Bind ing.	2	1	3

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Female.	Total.
Paint Creek Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$60,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Kanawha County Dego.	Coal.	75	.....	75
Scranton Splint Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$90,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5 500	Dego.	Coal.	145	.....	145
Big Bend Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,500	Fayette County, Dimmock.	Coal	75	.....	75
Red Creek Lumber Co., The Capital invested.....\$16,000 Monthly pay roll..... 800	Randolph County, Dry Fork.	Lumber,	25	.....	25
Pocahontas Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$1,100	Pocahontas County, Dunmore.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Carver Bros., The. Capital invested \$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 12,500	Fayette County, Eagle.	Coal and Coke.	380	1	381
Elizabeth Gas Co., The Capital invested.....\$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 125	Wirt County, Elizabeth.	Gas.	1	.....	1
Davis Land Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000	Randolph County, Elkins.	Lumber.	.....	.....	.....
Elkins Milling Co. Capital invested.....\$20,000	Elkins.	Flour and Feed.	.....	.....	.....
Inter-Mountain Printing Co. Capital invested.....\$2,000 Monthly pay roll..... 86	Elkins.	Printing & Publishing	1	1	2
Middle Fork Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$3,300	Elkins.	Oil and Gas.	.....	.....	.....
News Printing Co. Capital invested.....\$3,100 Monthly pay roll 140	Elkins.	Printing	2	3	5
Russell, W. C. Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll 3,200	Elkins.	Lumber.	70	.....	70
Marion Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000	Marion County, Everson.	Coal.	.....	.....	.....
Atha Beach Manufacturing Co. Capital invested.....\$12,000 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Fairmont.	Custom made Clothing	4	2	6
Clarksburg Fuel Co. Capital invested.....\$3,000,000 Monthly pay roll..... 21,000	Fairmont.	Coal.	800	.....	800

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Cook Coal & Coke Co., Capital invested.....\$150,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,000	Marion County, Fairmont.	Coal.	62	.....	62
Crown Window Glass Co., Capital invested.....\$ 30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,000	Fairmont.	Glass.	75	.....	75
Dickerson Building Supply Co., Capital invested.....\$ 40,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,500	Fairmont.	Lumber.	24	.....	24
Fairmont Coal Co., Capital invested.....\$12,000,009 Monthly pay roll..... 225,000	Fairmont.	Coal and Coke.	5500	.....	5500
Fairmont & Clarksburg Bro- kerage Co., Capital invested.....\$ 5,000	Fairmont.	Broker.	1	.....	1
Fairmont Picture Frame Co., Capital invested.....\$ 1,000 Monthly pay roll..... 100	Fairmont.	Picture Frames.	4	.....	4
Fairmont & Suburban Rail- way Co., Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Fairmont.	Transportation.	25	.....	25
Fairmont Wall Plaster Co., Capital invested.....\$ 9,000 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Fairmont.	Wall Plaster.	8	1	9
Helmrick Foundry-Machine Co., Capital invested.....\$ 11,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,137	Fairmont.	Machinery.	34	.....	34
Jones Undertaking Co., The Capital invested.....\$ 5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 75	Fairmont.	.....	2	.....	2
Nicholson Oil & Gas Co., Capital invested.....\$ 10,900 Monthly pay roll..... 40	Fairmont.	Oil and Gas.	1	.....	1
Reed Plumbing Co., The Capital invested.....\$ 4,500 Monthly pay roll..... 600	Fairmont.	Plumbing.	13	.....	13
Wagner-Palmos Manufactur- ing Co., Capital invested.....\$ 70,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Fairmont.	Machinery.	85	.....	85
Bank of Farmington, Capital invested.....\$ 12,000 Monthly pay roll..... 88	Farmington.	Banking.	1	.....	1
Finch Telephone Co., Capital invested.....\$ 500 Monthly pay roll..... 206	Ritchie County, Finch.	Telephone.	5	.....	5

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Fire Creek Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,000	Fayette County, Fire Creek.	Coal & Coke.	150	.....	150
Tyler County Milling Co. Capital invested.....\$8,000 Monthly pay roll..... 100	Tyler County, Friendly.	Flour & Feed.	3	.....	3
Glendale Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5,000	Marshall County, Glendale.	Coal.	130	.....	130
Glenville Water & Light Co. Capital invested.....\$5,000	Gilmer County, Glenville.	Supplying water and electric light.	.....	.....	.....
Peerless Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,500	Marshall County, Glen Easton.	Lumber.	50	.....	50
Crystal Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Mercer County, Godfrey.	Coal & Coke.	35	.....	35
Independent Home Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$650	Ritchie County, Goose Creek.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Laurel Creek Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$1,000 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Taylor County, Grafton.	Coal.	14	.....	14
Tygarts Valley Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$190,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Grafton.	Coal.	70	.....	70
Calhoun County Bank, The Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 125	Calhoun County, Grantsville.	Banking.	2	.....	2
Thornburg Manufacturing Co. Capital invested.....\$6,000 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Cabell County, Guyandotte.	Planing mill	7	.....	7
Davy Crocket Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$18,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,100	Hallsville.	Coal.	75	.....	75
Short Creek Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,200	McDowell County, Hallsville.	Coal.	30	.....	30
Hambleton Leather Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000	Tucker County, Hambleton.	Tannery.	.....	.....	.....
Indian Creek Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$6,500 Monthly pay roll..... 250	Ritchie County, Harrisville.	Oil & Gas.	6	.....	6
Kingwood Coal Co., The Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,000	Preston County, Hawesville.	Coal.	40	.....	40

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Hinton Department Store Capital invested.....\$50,000	Summers County, Hinton.	Mercantile.	.....	.....	.....
Hinton Drug Co. Capital invested.....\$6,000 Monthly pay roll..... 150	Hinton.	Drugs.	8	.....	3
Hinton Light, Ice & Fuel Co. Capital invested.....\$15,900 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Hinton.	Manufacture Ice & Electric Light.	8	.....	8
Hinton Merchandise Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 225	Hinton.	Mercantile.	4	2	6
New River Grocery Co. Capital invested.....\$30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 550	Hinton,	Mercantile.	6	.....	6
Union Restaurant Co. Capital invested..... \$1,000 Monthly pay roll..... 213	Hinton.	Restaurant.	5	1	6
West Virginia Telephone & Telegraph Co. Capital invested.....\$14,000 Monthly pay roll..... 800	Hinton.	Telephoning & Te- legraphy.	5	5	10
Camden Interstate Ry. Co. Capital invested.....\$1,000,000 Monthly pay roll..... 8,500	Cabell County, Huntington.	Transportation.	270	3	273
Carter, J. C. & Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 305	Huntington.	Mercantile.	6	.....	6
Consumers' Ice & Cold Stor- age Co. Capital invested.....\$24,000 Monthly pay roll..... 274	Huntington.	Ice.	15	.....	15
Enslow & Blair Capital invested.....\$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 375	Huntington.	Insurance.	3	.....	3
Gwin Bros. & Co. Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 800	Huntington.	Flour & Feed.	15	.....	15
Guyandotte Valley Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$3,000	Huntington.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Jones, John A. Capital invested..... \$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 600	Huntington.	Mercantile.	11	.....	11
Koontz Hardware Co. Capital invested..... \$8,000 Monthly pay roll..... 215	Huntington.	Mercantile.	4	.....	4

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested. Amount of Wages. Paid monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Newcomb Bros. & Co., Capital invested.....\$ 4,500 Monthly pay roll..... 225	Calwell County, Huntington.	Confectioners.	7	1	8
Huntington Merchandise Co., Capital invested.....\$ 10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 250	Huntington.	Mercantile.	4	3	7
Huntington Plumbing & Sup- ply Co. Capital invested\$ 5,000 Monthly pay roll. 500	Huntington.	Plumbing.	14	.....	14
Huntington Stove & Foundry Co. Capital invested.....\$ 13,300 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Huntington.	Foundry.	12	.....	12
Huntington Tumbler Co., Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5,600	Huntington.	Glass.	90	30	120
Wetzel Natural Gas Co., Capital invested.....\$ 13,000 Monthly pay roll..... 50	Wetzel County, Hundred.	Gas.	2	.....	2
Irona Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,000	Preston County, Irona.	Coal.	150	.....	150
Keyser Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$ 2,300 Monthly pay roll..... 44	Mineral County, Keyser.	Telephone.	1	2	3
Keyser Table Works, Capital invested.....\$ 25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,510	Keyser.	Furniture.	61	.....	61
Potomac & Pocahontas Rail- way Co. Capital invested .....\$200,000	Keyser.	Transportation.	.....	.....	.....
Keystone Foundry Co., The Capital invested.....\$ 8,000 Monthly pay roll 1,000	McDowell County, Keystone.	Foundry.	18	.....	18
Virginia & Pittsburg Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,000	Marion County, Kingsmont.	Coal and coke.	160	.....	160
Frank Glass Co., The Capital invested.....\$ 25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,400	Brooke County, Lazearville.	Glass.	60	5	65
Leon & Baden Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$ 1,000	Mason County, Leon.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Bennett & Campbell, Capital invested.....\$ 3,000	Logan County, Logan.	Water works.	.....	.....	.....

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Monongahela Valley Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$ 1,200 Monthly pay roll..... 75	Monongalia County, Lowville.	Telephone.	2	1	3
Crab Orchard Coal & Land Co. Capital invested.....\$150,000	Raleigh County, MacDonald.	Coal.	.....	.....	.....
Campbells Creek Coal Co. Capital invested..... \$56,000 Monthly pay roll..... 8,000	Kanawha County, Malden.	Coal.	200	.....	200
Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$3,500,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5,000	Kanawha County, Mammoth.	Coal.	1000	.....	1000
Mannington Coal Co., The Capital invested.....\$38,000	Marion County, Mannington.	Real estate.	.....	.....	.....
Mannington Co-operative Window Glass Co. Capital invested.....\$22,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5,000	Mannington.	Glass.	65	.....	65
Mannington Glass Works Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,500	Mannington.	Glass.	90	3	93
Phillips, Chas., Tool Co. Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,300	Mannington.	Tools.	18	.....	18
Bessemer Limestone Co., The Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 8,000	Berkeley County, Martinsburg.	Stone.	175	2	177
Brooklyn Brass Manufacturing Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,200	Martinsburg.	Brass Goods.	75	.....	75
Hannis Distilling Co., The Capital invested.....\$130,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,750	Martinsburg.	Distillery.	50	.....	50
Helston, W. H., Mill Construction Co.. Capital invested.....\$5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Martinsburg.	Contractors.	8	.....	8
National Commercial Co. Capital invested.....\$30,800 Monthly pay roll..... 491	Martinsburg.	Mercantile.	9	1	10
People's Trust Co. Capital invested.....\$150,000 Monthly pay roll..... 350	Martinsburg.	Banking.	5	.....	5
Pocahontas Building Co. Capital invested.....\$1,130 Monthly pay roll..... 65	Pocahontas County, Marlinton,	Printing.	2	.....	2

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Matewan Planing Mill Co. Capital invested.....\$5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Mingo County, Matewan.	Dressed Lumber.	12	.....	12
Crane Creek Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$150,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,000	Mercer County, McComas.	Coal and Coke.	58	.....	58
Pinnacle Coal and Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 4,000	McComas.	Coal and Coke.	100	.....	100
Home Electric Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 90	Marshall County, McMeechen.	Electric plant.	2	.....	2
McMeechen Water Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000	McMeechen.	Water Works.	.....	.....	.....
Western Kanawha Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$22,000 Monthly pay roll..... 700	Lincoln County, Midkiff.	Coal.	40	.....	40
Mill Creek Cannel Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll.....1,200	Kanawha County, Mill creek.	Coal.	40	.....	40
Mill Branch Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$30,000 Monthly pay roll.....1,553	Kanawha County, Monarch.	Coal.	55	.....	55
Montgomery Light, Water & Improvement Co. Capital invested.....\$6,000 Monthly pay roll..... 550	Fayette County, Montgomery.	Water Works.	10	.....	10
Montgomery Supply Co. Capital invested.....\$500 Monthly pay roll..... 60	Montgomery.	Mercantile.	2	.....	2
Elkhorn Iron Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000	Hardy County, Moorefield.	Iron, Lumber & Stone.	.....	.....	.....
Parry Coal and Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$53,000	Moorefield.	Coal, Coke and Iron.	.....	.....	.....
Empire Brick Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000	Monongalia County, Morgantown.	Brick.	.....	.....	.....
Kaiser Cut Glass Co., The Capital invested.....\$5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Morgantown.	Cut Glass.	14	.....	14
Morgantown Bridge & Im. Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000	Morgantown.	Real Estate.	50	.....	50
Leatherwood Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Clay County, Morocco.	Lumber.	80	.....	80
Clarington & Wheeling Pk. Co. Capital invested.....\$16,000	Marshall County, Moundsville.	Transportation.	.....	.....	.....

*NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.*

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages. Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Moundsville & Waynesburg Railway Co. Capital invested.....\$ 10,000	Marshall County, Moundsville.	Transportation.	.....	.....	.....
United States Stamping Co. Capital invested .....\$100,000	Moundsville.	Stamping and enamel- ing.	.....	.....	.....
Cook-Hart Coal Co. Capital invested... ..\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 700	Harrison County, Mount Clare.	Coal.	27	..	27
Mount Hope Coal & Coke Co.. Capital invested.....\$ 10,000	Fayette County. Mount Hope.	Coal.	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hope Publishing Co. Capital invested.....\$ 1,000 Monthly pay roll..... 100	Mount Hope.	Printing.	2	.....	2
Citizens' Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$ 2,000 Monthly pay roll..... 26	Barbour County, Nestorville.	Telephone.	1	.....	1
Orr Coal & Coke Co.. Capital invested.....\$ 64,773 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Preston County, Newburg.	Coal.	73	1	74
Davis-Price Foundry & Ma- chine Co. Capital invested.....\$ 25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,400	Hancock County, New Cumberland.	Foundry.	27	1	28
Beredum-Trees Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$ 25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 250	Wetzel County. New Martinsville.	Oil and gas.	5	.....	5
Co-Operative Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$ 20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 150	New Martinsville.	Oil.	4	.....	4
Lowther Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 175	New Martinsville.	Oil.	12	.....	12
New Martinsville Glass Man- ufacturing Co. Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,500	New Martinsville.	Glass.	128	17	145
New Martinsville Ice Co. Capital invested.....\$ 30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 200	New Martinsville.	Ice.	4	.....	4
New Martinsville Ice & Elec- tric Co. Capital invested.....\$ 15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 160	New Martinsville.	Ice.	4	.....	4
New Martinsville Publishing Co. Capital invested.....\$ 5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 250	New Martinsville.	Printing.	5	1	6

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Female.	Total.
Parkersburg Wire & Nail Manufacturing Co. Capital invested..... \$28,300 Monthly pay roll..... 700	Wood County, Parkersburg.	Wire Nails.	16	.....	16
Pullman Automatic Ventilator Co. Capital invested..... \$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Parkersburg.	.....	10	2	12
Riverside Brick Co. Capital invested..... \$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 720	Parkersburg.	Brick.	20	.....	20
Shattuck & Jackson Co. Capital invested..... \$84,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,331	Parkersburg.	Mercantile.	18	1	19
Parsons Pulp & Paper Co. Capital invested..... \$350,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,500	Tucker County, Parsons.	Wood Pulp.	125	.....	125
St. George & Parsons Telephone Co. Capital invested..... \$3,500 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Parsons.	Telephone.	8	2	10
Dixon Cigar Co. Capital invested..... \$3,000 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Ritchie County Pennsboro.	Stogies & Cigars.	4	6	10
Pennsboro Mill & Feed Co. Capital invested..... \$5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 125	Pennsboro.	Flour & Feed.	3	.....	3
Eastern Coal & Transportation Co. Capital invested..... \$1,000 Monthly pay roll..... 50	Barbour County, Philippi.	Coal.	1	.....	1
Knapp Store Co. Capital invested..... \$8,000 Monthly pay roll..... 120	Philippi.	Mercantile.	4	.....	4
Philippi Development Co. Capital invested..... \$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Philippi.	.....	10	.....	10
Piedmont Grocery Co. Capital invested..... \$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Mineral County, Piedmont.	Mercantile.	14	2	16
Piedmont & Potomac Coal Co. Capital invested..... \$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,800	Piedmont	Coal.	40	.....	40
Holley Lumber Co. Capital invested..... \$80,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5,000	Randolph County, Pickens.	Lumber.	85	.....	85

*NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.*

Name of Establishment, Capital invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Point Milling Co., Capital invested.....\$ 14,000 Monthly pay roll..... 196	Wetzel County. New Martinsville.	Flour and Feed.	4	....	4
Jackson Coal Co., Capital invested.....\$ 500	Mingo County. Nolan.	Coal.	.....	.....	.....
Nolan Coal Co., Capital invested.....\$ 10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 700	Nolan.	Coal.	25	..	25
Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Co., Capital invested.....\$ 20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 212	McDowell County. Northfork.	Ice.	6	.....	6
Beecher Mining Co., Capital invested.....\$ 10,500 Monthly pay roll..... 2,000	Wood County. Parkersburg,	Oil and Gas.	16	.....	16
Boreman China Co., Capital invested.....\$ 10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 185	Parkersburg.	Mercantile.	4	1	5
Braxton Coal Co., Capital invested.....\$260,000	Parkersburg.	Coal.	...	.....	.....
Colonial Oil Co., Capital invested.....\$300,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Parkersburg.	Oil.	40	.....	40
Hudson Oil Co., Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,500	Parkersburg.	Oil.	125	.....	125
Murdock, J. N., Co., Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,500	Parkersburg.	Drugs.	17	2	19
New Peerless Mill Co., Capital invested.....\$ 30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 950	Parkersburg.	Flour.	25	.....	25
Oakland Pressed Brick Co., Capital invested.....\$ 75,000 Monthly pay roll.....\$ 4,000	Parkersburg.	Brick.	100	.....	100
Ohio & Little Kanawha Rail- way Co., Capital invested.....\$509,500 Monthly pay roll..... 2,200	Parkersburg.	Transportation.	70	.....	70
Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co., Capital invested.....\$400,000 Monthly pay roll..... 40,000	Parkersburg.	Sheet Iron and Steel.	500	.....	500
Parkersburg Machine Co., Capital invested.....\$ 8,000 Monthly pay roll..... 820	Parkersburg.	Machinery.	5	.....	5

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Plymouth Coal & Mining Co. Capital invested.....\$200,000 Monthly pay roll..... 8,900	Putnam County, Plymouth.	Coal.	260	.....	260
Pritchard Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$1,400	Ritchie County, Pritchard.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Pullman Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$400	Ritchie County, Pullman.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Union Ice Co. Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 330	Fayette County, Quinnimont.	Ice.	7	.....	7
Reedy Boom & Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$4,300 Monthly pay roll..... 75	Roane County, Reedy.	Lumber.	3	.....	3
Richwood Store Co. Capital invested.....\$18,000 Monthly pay roll..... 375	Nicholas County, Richwood.	Mercantile.	6	.....	6
Arbuckle & Ripley Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$1,800	Jackson County, Rockcastle.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,500	McDowell County, Roderfield.	Coal.	50	.....	50
Rio & Romney Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$1,500	Hampshire County, Romney.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
South Branch Extract Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 638	Romney.	Extracts.	25	.....	25
Union Supply Co. Capital invested.....\$9,000 Monthly pay roll..... 165	Romney.	Mercantile.	5	.....	5
Greenbrier Grocery Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 814	Greenbrier County, Ronceverte.	Mercantile.	12	.....	12
Preston County Blue Stone Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Preston County, Rowlesburg.	Stone.	10	.....	10
Maryland Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$40,000 Monthly pay roll..... 150	Harrison County, Salem.	Oil & Gas.	2	.....	2
Merchants & Producers Bank. Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 133	Salem.	Banking.	2	.....	2
Salem Drug Co. Capital invested.....\$1,800 Monthly pay roll..... 60	Salem.	Drugs.	1	.....	1

*NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.*

Name of Establishment. Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Salem Ice Co. Capital invested.....\$30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 200	Harrison County, Salem.	Ice.	4		4
Salem Lamp Chimney Co. Capital invested.....\$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 8,000	Salem.	Lamp Chimneys.	175	6	181
Salem Torpedo Co. Capital invested.....\$1,200 Monthly pay roll..... .. 250	Salem.	.....	2		2
American Column Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,300	Kanawha County, St. Albans.	.....	35		35
Bank of Saint Albans. Capital invested.....\$2,500 Monthly pay roll..... 75	St. Albans.	Banking.	1		1
Pleasant County Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$3,000	Pleasant County, St. Marys.	Oil & Gas.	....		.....
Pleasant County Brick & Tile Co. Capital invested.....\$7,200 Monthly pay roll..... 225	St. Marys.	Brick & Tile.	6		6
St. Marys Feed & Fuel Co. Capital invested.....\$2,000 Monthly pay roll..... 100	St. Marys.	Mercantile.	3		3
Harman Branch Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 2,750	McDowell County, Sandy Huff.	Lumber.	75		75
White Oak Transportation Co. Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 150	Fayette County, Scarbro.	Transportation.	3		3
Home Petroleum & Natural Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$12,000	Harrison County, Shinnston.	Oil & Gas.	....		.....
Riverdale Mining Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,864	Shinnston.	Coal.	74		74
Taylor County Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$18,000	Taylor County, Simpson.	Oil & Gas.	.....		.....
Ihrig, Nichols, McCoy Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$24,300 Monthly pay roll..... 200	Tyler County, Sistersville.	Oil & Gas.	3		3
Melrose Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$5,000 Monthly pay roll..... 150	Sistersville.	Oil & Gas.	3		3

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment. Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Mount'n State Land & Imp. Co. Capital invested.....\$ 10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 250	Tyler County. Sistersville.	Real Estate.	5		5
Sistersville Ice Co. Capital invested.....\$ 40,000 Monthly pay roll..... 250	Sistersville.	Ice.	4		4
Sistersville Window Glass Co. Capital invested.....\$ 25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5,500	Sistersville.	Window Glass.	65		65
Tyler Oil Co. Capital invested.....\$ 25,800 Monthly pay roll..... 305	Sistersville.	Oil.	5		5
Tyler Railroad Co. — Capital invested.....\$ 2,750	Sistersville.	Transportation.			
Romney & Cumberland Tele- phone Co. Capital invested.....\$ 1,250 Monthly pay roll..... 60	Hampshire County, Springfield.	Telephone.	2	1	3
Springfield Co. The Capital invested.....\$ 1,450 Monthly pay roll..... 55	Springfield.	Mercantile.	2		2
Raven Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Fayette County, Stony.	Coal.	50		50
Stonewall Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$ 50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Raleigh County. Stonewall.	Coal.	50		50
Sutton Grocery Co. The Capital invested.....\$ 30,000 Monthly pay roll..... 260	Braxton County, Sutton.	Mercantile.	6		6
Bruceton Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$ 1,000	Preston County, Terra Alta.	Oil & Gas.			
New River Colliery Co. Capital invested.....\$ 18,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,700	Fayette County, Thayer.	Coal.	78		78
West Virginia Fire Clay Co. Capital invested.....\$ 8,000 Monthly pay roll..... 300	Taylor County, Thornton.	Mining Fire Clay.	6		6
War Eagle Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Mingo County, Turkey Creek.		80		80
Farmers' Telephone Co. Capital invested.....\$ 2,800 Monthly pay roll..... 28	Monongalia County, Van Voorhis.	Telephone.	2		2
Imperial Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$ 32,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,400	Preston County, Victoria.	Coal.	36		36

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment. Capital Invested, Amount of Wages, Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Spencer, Walton & Clenden- in Telephone Co. Capital invested \$2,000 Monthly pay roll 175	Roane County, Walton.	Telephone.	4	1	5
Wardensville & Lost City Tel- ephone Co. Capital invested \$1,000	Hardy County, Wardensville.	Telephone.	.....	.....	.....
Keener's Oil, Gas & Fuel Co. Capital invested \$8,000 Monthly pay roll 200	Lewis County Weston.	Oil and gas.	4	1	5
Weston Ice Co. Capital invested \$30,000 Monthly pay roll 200	Weston.	Ice.	4	.....	4
Weston Steam Laundry Co. Capital invested \$5,000 Monthly pay roll 250	Weston.	Laundry.	3	7	10
Gorman Coal and Coke Co. Capital invested \$250,000 Monthly pay roll 1,600	Preston County, West End.	Coal.	50	.....	50
Kane & Keyser Hardware Co. Capital invested. \$50,000 Monthly pay roll 400	Doddridge County, West Union.	Mercantile.	10	1	11
West Union Grocery Co. Capital invested \$25,000 Monthly pay roll 400	West Union.	Mercantile.	8	.....	8
Aetna Construction Co. Capital invested \$50,000 Monthly pay roll 5,000	Ohio County, Wheeling.	Construction of rail- ways, bridges, etc.	100	.....	100
Atlas Glass & Metal Co. Capital invested \$500,000 Monthly pay roll 9,500	Wheeling.	Glass and metal goods	220	60	280
Baer Grocery Co. Capital invested \$75,000 Monthly pay roll 1,900	Wheeling.	Mercantile.	27	5	32
Benwood & Wheeling Ry. Co. Capital invested \$50,000 Monthly pay roll 1,600	Wheeling.	Transportation.	22	.....	22
Blyson Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested \$300,000 Monthly pay roll 200	Wheeling.	Oil and gas.	5	.....	5
Boston, Beardsley Co. Capital invested \$5,000 Monthly pay roll 800	Wheeling.	Interior decorating.	14	1	15
Central Wheeling Savings Bk Capital invested \$25,000 Monthly pay roll 129	Wheeling.	Banking.	3	.....	3

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA

DURING 1900-1901.

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Consolidated Oil, Asphaltum & Mining Co. Capital invested.....\$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 900	Ohio County. Wheeling.	Oil & Asphaltum.	18	.....	18
Crystal Manufactured Ice Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Wheeling.	Ice.	8	.....	8
Eureka Bonding Co. Capital invested.....\$150,000	Wheeling.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fridel, John, Co. Capital invested.....\$24,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Wheeling.	Mercantile.	11	3	14
Hallenbeck Gun Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 550	Wheeling.	Guns.	10	.....	10
Home Outfitting Co., The Capital invested.....\$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Wheeling.	Mercantile.	8	2	10
Jarvis Engraving Co. Capital invested.....\$2,000 Monthly pay roll..... 125	Wheeling.	Photo-engraving.	3	..	3
Kennith, Coal, Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000	Wheeling.	Oil.	.....	.....	.....
Kline Oil & Gas Co. Capital invested.....\$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 50	Wheeling.	Oil.	1	.....	1
Mountain State Electric Co. Capital invested.....\$17,100 Monthly pay roll..... 1,000	Wheeling.	.....	35	1	36
Mound Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 5,000	Wheeling.	Coal.	100	.....	100
National Roofing & Corrugating Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 500	Wheeling.	.....	3	2	5
Neuralygyne Co., The Capital invested.....\$50,009 Monthly pay roll..... 450	Wheeling.	Patent Medicines.	4	6	10
Ohio Valley Tobacco Co. Capital invested.....\$8,500 Monthly pay roll..... 400	Wheeling.	Scrap tobacco.	5	6	11
Pan Handle Traction Co. Capital invested.....\$250,000	Wheeling.	Transportation.	.....	.....	.....

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment, Capital Invested, Amount of Wages. Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Poole Clock Co. Capital invested.....\$25,000 Monthly pay roll..... 450	Ohio County. Wheeling.	Mfg. Electric Clocks	5	.....	5
Taylor Medicine Co. Capital invested.....\$15,000 Monthly pay roll..... 180	Wheeling.	Patent Medicines.	5	1	6
Uneeda Brewing Co. Capital invested.....\$100,000	Wheeling.	Brewery.	.....	.....	.....
Welty, P. & Co. Capital invested.....\$300,000 Monthly pay roll..... \$1,500	Wheeling.	Mercantile.	18	2	20
Wilson Plaster Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000	Wheeling.	Plaster, Cement, etc.	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling Candy Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll.....150	Wheeling.	Confectionery.	3	1	4
Wheeling Roofing & Cornice Co. Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 450	Wheeling.	Metal Roofing.	15	2	17
Wheeling Steam Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 3,000	Wheeling.	Coal.	50	.....	50
Wheeling Traction Co. Capital invested.....\$2,000,000 Monthly pay roll..... 12,000	Wheeling.	Transportation.	250	.....	250
Wheeling Wall Plaster Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 350	Wheeling	Wall Plaster.	7	.....	7
Smiley Tow Boat Co. Capital invested.....\$13,000 Monthly pay roll..... 625	Wayne County. Whites Creek.	Transportation.	16	2	18
Clarksburg Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 10,000	Harrison County, Wilsonburg.	Coal.	200	.....	200
Merrimac Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested.....\$500	Mingo County, Williamson.	Coal, & Coke.	.....	.....	.....
Williamson Electric Light Co. Capital invested.....\$10,000 Monthly pay roll..... 100	Williamson.	Electric Plant.	2	.....	2
Offenbacher Broom Co. Capital invested.....\$35,000 Monthly pay roll..... 1,500	Wood County, Williamstown.	Brooms.	40	.....	40
Williamstown Lumber Co. Capital invested.....\$20,000 Monthly pay roll..... 600	Williamstown.	Lumber.	12	.....	12

**NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA
DURING 1900-1901.**

Name of Establishment: Capital invested. Amount of Wages. Paid Monthly.	Location.	Industry.	Number Employed.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Solon-Lowery Coal Co., The Capital invested.....\$150,000 Monthly pay roll..... 600	Harrison County, Wolf Summit.	Coal.	15	.....	15
Wolf Summit Coal Co. Capital invested.....\$350,000	Wolf Summit.	Coal.	.....	.....	.....
Wright Coal & Coke Co. Capital invested..... \$50,000 Monthly pay roll..... 6,000	Raleigh County, Wright P. O.	Coal.	120	.....	120
Elkhurst Planing Mill & Lumber Co. Capital invested..... \$12,700 Monthly pay roll..... 600	Clay County, Yankee Dam.	Lumber.	20	.....	20

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA DURING 1900-1901.

Analysis.—Showing by industries, number of establishments reporting, number employed, amount of wages paid monthly and amount of capital invested.

Banking.—Seven establishments in this industry report 18 employes; \$1,205 wages paid monthly; \$485,000 capital invested.

Breweries and Distilleries.—Three establishments in these industries report 54 employes; \$1,900 wages paid monthly; \$238,000 capital invested.

Brick and Clay.—Six establishments in this industry report 132 employes; \$5,245 wages paid monthly; \$146,625 capital invested.

Coal and Coke.—Sixty-one establishments in this industry report \$10,643 employes; \$463,652 wages paid monthly; \$25,139,423 capital invested.

Cigars and Tobacco.—Two establishments in this industry report 21 employes; \$800 wages paid monthly; \$11,500 capital invested.

Confectionery.—Two establishments in this industry report 12 employes; \$375 wages paid monthly; \$14,500 capital invested.

Construction Work.—Two establishments in this industry report 141 employes; \$6,450 wages paid monthly; \$60,000 capital invested.

Drugs.—Eight establishments in this industry report 94 employes; \$4,557 wages paid monthly; \$292,800 capital invested.

Electric Plant.—Eight establishments in this industry report 56 employes; \$13,040 wages paid monthly; \$71,600 capital invested.

Flour and Feed.—Six establishments in this industry report 62 employes; \$2,545 wages paid monthly; \$182,000 capital invested.

Foundry and Machinery.—Eleven establishments in this industry report 327 employes; \$13,279 wages paid monthly; \$303,300 capital invested.

Furniture.—Two establishments in this industry report 65 employes; \$2,600 wages paid monthly; \$26,000 capital invested.

Glass.—Twelve establishments in this industry report 1,103 employes; \$61,000 wages paid monthly; \$842,000 capital invested.

Ice.—Eleven establishments in this industry report 64 employes; \$2,715 wages paid monthly; \$254,000 capital invested.

Iron and Steel.—Four establishments in this industry report 516 employes; \$40,700 wages paid monthly; \$753,300 capital invested.

Lumber.—Twenty-three establishments in this industry report 1,281 employes; \$56,967 wages paid monthly; \$1,429,500 capital invested.

Mercantile.—Forty-three establishments in this industry report 378 employees; \$21,734 wages paid monthly; \$1,695,150 capital invested.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head, nineteen establishments whose business is of such nature that it would be impossible to classify them under any distinctive title, report 251 employees; \$12,278 wages paid monthly; \$919,200 capital invested.

Oil and Gas.—Thirty-two establishments in this industry report 361 employees; \$21,956 wages paid monthly; \$1,608,900 capital invested.

Plaster.—Three establishments in this industry report 16 employees; \$750 wages paid monthly; \$29,000 capital invested.

Plumbing.—Two establishments in this industry report 39 employees; \$1,800 wages paid monthly; \$19,500 capital invested.

Printing.—Eight establishments in this industry report 55 employees; \$2,035 wages paid monthly; \$28,730 capital invested.

Real Estate.—Five establishments in this industry report 67 employees; \$910 wages paid monthly; \$385,000 capital invested.

Roofing.—Two establishments in this industry report 22 employees; \$950 wages paid monthly; \$45,000 capital invested.

Stone Quarry.—Two establishments in this industry report 187 employees; \$3,300 wages paid monthly; \$225,000 capital invested.

Telephone.—Nineteen establishments in this industry report 100 employees; \$34,645 wages paid monthly; \$4,456,750 capital invested.

Transportation.—Seventeen corporations in this industry report 891 employees; \$34,645 wages paid monthly; \$4,456,750 Capital invested.

Water Works.—Two establishments in this industry report \$13,000 capital invested.

Summary, All Industries.—In all industries 362 establishments report 16,956 employees; \$780,527 wages paid monthly; \$39,839,228 capital invested.

RECAPITULATION.

INDUSTRIES.	Number report- ing	Number employed	Amount of wages paid monthly.	Capital invested.
Banking.....	7	18	\$ 1,205	\$ 485,000
Breweries & Distilleries.....	3	54	1,900	238,000
Brick & Clay.....	6	132	5,245	146,625
Coal & Coke.....	61	10,643	463,652	25,139,423
Cigars & Tobacco.....	2	21	800	11,500
Confectionery.....	2	12	375	14,500
Construction work.....	2	141	6,450	60,000
Drugs.....	8	94	4,557	292,800
Electric Plant.....	8	56	13,040	71,600
Flour & Feed.....	6	62	2,545	182,000
Foundry & Machinery.....	11	327	13,279	303,300
Furniture.....	2	65	2,600	26,000
Glass.....	12	1,103	61,000	842,000
Ice.....	11	64	2,715	254,000
Iron & Steel.....	4	516	40,700	753,300
Lumber.....	23	1,281	56,967	1,429,500
Mercantile.....	43	378	21,734	1,695,150
Miscellaneous.....	19	251	12,278	919,200
Oil & Gas.....	32	361	21,956	1,608,900
Plaster.....	3	16	750	29,000
Plumbing.....	2	39	1,800	19,500
Printing.....	8	55	2,035	28,730
Real Estate.....	5	67	910	385,000
Roofing.....	2	22	950	45,000
Stone Quarry.....	2	187	3,300	225,000
Telephone.....	19	100	3,149	164,450
Transportation.....	17	891	34,645	4,456,750
Water Works.....	2	.....	.....	13,000
Total, all industries	362	16,956	\$780,527	\$39,839,228

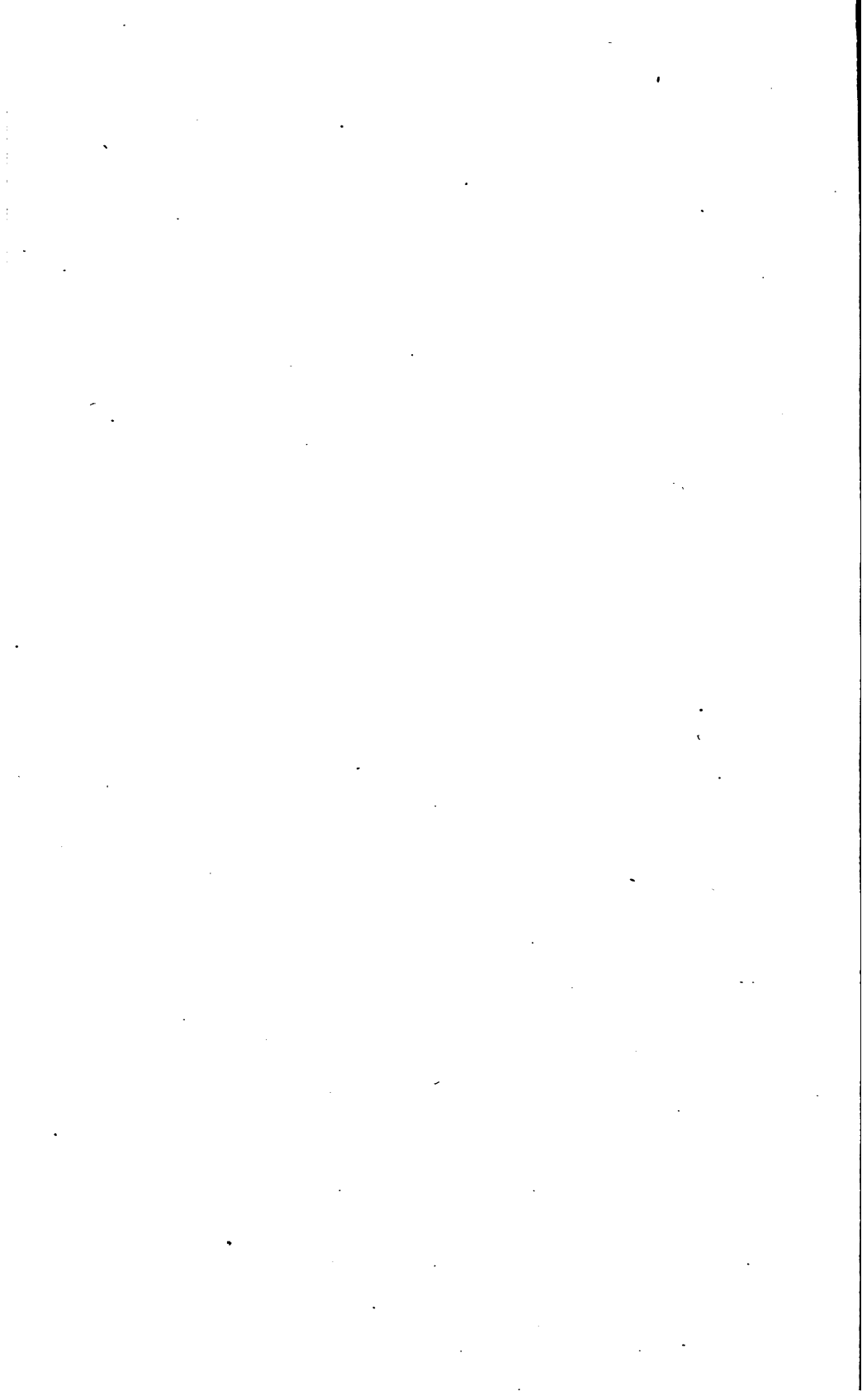
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Showing per cent of increase of new industries established in West Virginia for the years 1900-1901, as compared with the report of new industries for 1897-1899.

YEARS.	Number reporting.	Number employed.	Amount of wages paid monthly.	Capital invested.
1900-1901	362	16,956	\$780,527	\$39,839,228
1897-1899	298	10,186	845,816	22,842,547
Per cent. of increase.....	21.47	66.46	125.7	74.4

CHAPTER III.

**ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
OF
ORGANIZED LABOR
IN
WEST VIRGINIA.**



LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The presentation under this title will show that organized labor has kept pace with the industrial growth and progress of the State and has within its ranks a large per cent. of our wage earners.

The information contained in the following pages will be found helpful and instructive as well as interesting to the industrial classes and others who are studying social, industrial and economic conditions. A work of this kind has never before been undertaken in West Virginia and its value will be apparent inasmuch as it contains a complete directory of all labor bodies in this State, as well as tables that will show number of organizations, location, date of organization, membership, daily hours of labor, minimum and maximum rate of wages in different occupations.

The Commissioner desires to express his appreciation and to acknowledge with thanks the promptness of the officers of the various local and national organizations who so kindly responded to the Bureau's request for the information herein presented.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Number Reporting.	Name of Organization.	Local Number.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Present Membership.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Trade Wages Per Day.	
							Minimum.	Maximum.
1	Barbers' Union, Journeymen.....	308	Charleston	1901	9	13	\$1.50	\$2.00
2	Barbers' Union, Journeymen.....	348	Clarksburg.....	1901	19	14	2.00	2.50
3	Barbers' Union, Journeymen	279	Huntington	1901	15	13	.....	.....
4	Barbers' Union, Journeymen.....	339	Parkersburg.....	1901	28	12	.....	2 00
5	Barbers' Union, Journeymen.....	257	Wheeling.....	1901	72	13	1.50	2.00
1	Bartenders' League.....	.....	Clarksburg.....	1901	48	12	2.50	3.00
2	Bartenders' League .....	.....	Fairmont.....	1901	20	8	.....	3.00
1	Blacksmiths' Union.....	85	Huntington	1901	15	10	1 20	2.50
1	Blacksmiths' Helpers	8583	Huntington	1900	150	10	1.25	1.45
1	Boiler Makers & Iron Ship Builders...	249	Huntington.....	1901	30	10	2.40	2.50
1	Bridge & Structural Iron Workers.....	20	Wheeling.....	1901	45	9	.....	3.60
1	Brewery Workmen, United	53	Wheeling.....	1889	84	9	1.67	2.50
1	Carpenters & Joiners Union.....	976	Bluefield.....	1902	53	10	1.75	3.00
2	Carpenters & Joiners Union.....	435	Chester.....	1900	23	9	.....	2.75
3	Carpenters & Joiners Union.....	236	Clarksburg.....	1889	60	9	225	3 00
4	Carpenters & Joiners Union.....	428	Fairmont.....	1892	96	9	2 50	2.75
5	Carpenters & Joiners Union	702	Grafton.....	1900	36	9	2.00	2.25
6	Carpenters & Joiners Union.....	302	Huntington.....	1901	61	10	1.50	2.50
7	Carpenters & Joiners Union.....	800	Parkersburg	1901	128	9	1.50	2.50
8	Carpenters & Joiners Union.....	893	Wellsburg.....	1901	80	9	2 75	.....
9	Carpenters & Joiners Union	3	Wheeling.....	1885	241	9	2.40	3.60
1	Carriage Workers' Union.....	77	Wheeling.....	1901	30	10	1.75	2.50
1	Carmen, Railway.....	9	Bluefield	1898	34	10	1.60	2.20
2	Carmen, Railway.....	105	Hinton.....	1901	31	12	1.20	1.50
3	Carmen, Railway.....	65	Huntington.....	1900	31	10	1.25	1.75
4	Carmen, Railway.....	96	Williamson	1901	11	12	1.30	1.80
1	Clerks' Union, Retail.....	437	Fairmont.....	1900	45	14	50	3.00
2	Clerks' Union, Retail.....	101	Huntington.....	1901	22	14	1.45	3.12
3	Clerks' Union, Retail.....	413	Martinsburg.....	1900	32	.....	.....	.....
4	Clerks' Union, Retail.....	384	Moundsville.....	1901	11	12	.....	.....
5	Clerks' Union, Retail.....	161	Parkersburg.....	1901	7	.....	.....	.....
6	Clerks' Union, Retail.....	156	Wheeling.....	1899	16	11	.....	.....
1	Clerks, Railway.....	.....	Bluefield.....	1901	14	.....	1.75	2.25

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Number Reporting.	Name of Organization.	Local Number.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Present Membership.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Trade Wages Per Day.	
							Minimum.	Maximum.
1	Conductors, Railway.....	324	Bluefield.....	1891	72	10	\$3.00	.....
2	Conductors, Railway.....	190	Grafton.....	1886	81	12	3.00	\$3.00
3	Conductors, Railway.....	140	Hinton.....	1881	82	11	.....	2.90
4	Conductors, Railway.....	136	Huntington.....	1884	44	12	1.90	3.75
5	Conductors, Railway.....	351	Kenova.....	1893	76	.....	.....	.....
6	Conductors, Railway.....	369	Parkersburg.....	1894	40	12	.....	.....
7	Conductors, Railway.....	233	Point Pleasant ..	1898	80	12	.....	3.25
1	Coke Workers' Union.....	7324	Benwood.....	1888	60	12	1.50	.....
1	Electrical Workers.....	206	Charleston	1901	28	10	.....	2.50
2	Electrical Workers	42	Wheeling.....	1891	80	9	2.35	2.50
1	Engineers, Locomotive.....	448	Bluefield.....	1890	144	12	.....	.....
2	Engineers, Locomotive.....	101	Hinton.....	1878	140	12	2.85	5.20
3	Engineers, Locomotive.....	190	Huntington.....	1883	74	10	2.85	4.00
4	Engineers, Locomotive.....	511	Kenova.....	1893	62	10	3.00	4.25
5	Engineers, Locomotive.....	477	McMechen	1891	79	12	.....	4.00
6	Engineers, Locomotive.....	481	Parkersburg.....	1891	45	12	3.00	3.50
1	Engineers, Stationary	8	Charleston	1902	33	12	1.25	2.50
2	Engineers, Stationary.....	4	Huntington.....	1902	10	12	2.00	3.00
3	Engineers, Stationary	2	Parkersburg.....	1902	18	10	2.00	2.50
4	Engineers, Stationary	1	Wheeling.....	1889	40	12	2.00	3.50
1	Firemen, Locomotive	395	Benwood.....	1896	54	11	1.40	2.31
2	Firemen, Locomotive.....	446	Bluefield	1891	109	10	1.50	2.00
3	Firemen, Locomotive	223	Grafton.....	1892	75	.....	2.00	2.18
4	Firemen, Locomotive.....	286	Hinton.....	1884	168	12	1.50	2.75
5	Firemen, Locomotive.....	477	Kenova.....	1893	80	12	2.00	.....
6	Firemen, Locomotive	452	Parkersburg.....	1893	54	12	1.70	2.00
7	Firemen, Locomotive	544	Point Pleasant.....	1898	55	.....	2.25	3.50
1	Federal Labor Union.....	9598	Huntington.....	1902	106	10	1.10	2.20
2	Federal Labor Union.....	7588	Keyser.....	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Federal Labor Union.....	8 532	Martinsburg.....	1900	76	10	1.00	1.50
1	Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n.....	77	Fairmont.....	1895	32	8	5.00	6.00
2	Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n.....	86	Mannington.....	1901	27	8	.....	.....
3	Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n.....	80	Wellsburg	1901	7	9	3.50	5.00

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Number Reporting.	Name of Organization.	Local Number.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Present Membership.	Daily Hours of labor.	Trade Wages Per Day.	
							Minimum.	Maximum.
1	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	93	Central City.....	1901	85	9	\$2.40	\$6.00
2	Glass Workers' Union, Flint	63	Fairmont.	1900	63	9	5.00	6.00
3	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	112	Morgantown.....	1900	125	9	2.95	3.70
4	Glass Workers' Union, Flint	10	Moundsville.....	1892	106	9	4.00	5.00
5	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	16	New Martinsville.....	1901	50	9	2.50	6.00
6	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	126	Wellsburg.....	1899	125	9	3.50	7.00
7	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	53	Wheeling.....	1883	33	9	2.60	4.00
8	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	9	Wheeling	1878	90	9	2.20	6.00
9	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	59	Wheeling.....	1887	29	9	.....	.....
10	Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	53	Wheeling	1888	18	9	2.57	4.00
1	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Cameron.....	1878	40	7	5.00	7.00
2	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Central City	1888	35	8	.....	.....
3	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Clarksburg.....	1880	40	8	.....	.....
4	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Clarkeburg.....	1880	40	8	.....	.....
5	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Fairmont.....	1880	40	8	.....	.....
6	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Mannington.....	1890	40	8	.....	.....
7	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Morgantown	1880	150	8	.....	.....
8	Glass Workers' Ass'n, Window.....	.....	Sistersville.....	1878	40	7	3.50	8.00
1	Hod Carriers' Union.....	9115	Fairmont.....	1901	19	9	.....	.....
2	Hod Carriers' Union.....	5617	Wheeling.....	1891	12	9	2.25	.....
3	Hod Carriers' Union.....	5626	Wheeling.....	1882	60	9	2.25	.....
1	Horse Shoers' Union.....	104	Wheeling.....	1899	7	9	2.00	2.50
1	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers	6	Parkersburg.....	1902	75	8	.....	.....
2	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers.....	2	Wheeling	1890	45	8	2.25	10.00
3	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers.	3	Wheeling.....	1895	250	8	2.00	8.00
4	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers.....	4	Wheeling	1899	32	9	1.65	7.00
5	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers.....	5	Wheeling.....	1899	500	12	1.50	5.00
6	Iron, Steel & Tin Workers.....	8	Wheeling.....	1879	240	8	.....	.....
1	Leather Workers.....	60	Wheeling.....	1900	18	10	1.50	2.00
1	Machinists, Ass'n of.....	104	Huntington	1889	85	10	2.20	2.50
2	Machinists, Ass'n of.....	271	Parkersburg.....	1900	25	10	2.35	.....
3	Machinists, Ass'n of.....	476	Wheeling	1901	62	10	2.50	3.30
1	Meat Cutters' Association	7	Wheeling	1889	80	10	1.75	2.00

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Number Reporting.	Name of Organization.	Local Number.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Present Membership.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Trade Wages Per Day.	
							Minimum.	Maximum.
1	Metal Mechanics Allied.....	55	Kanawha City.....	1901	36	10	\$2.25	\$2.35
1	Musicians, Protective Union	142	Wheeling.....	1898	194	10	4.00	.....
1	Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers' Union.....	408	Clarksburg.....	1901	42	9	2.50	3.00
2	Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers' Union.....	192	Fairmont.....	1900	27	9	2.25	.....
3	Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers' Union.....	91	Wheeling.....	1895	80	9	2.79	3.00
1	Plasterers' Ass'n, Operative.....	196	Clarksburg.....	1901	23	9	.....	4.00
2	Plasterers' Ass'n, Operative.....	203	Fairmont.....	1901	15	9	3.00	.....
3	Plasterers' Ass'n, Operative.....	181	Parkersburg.....	1901	41	8	3.00	3.50
4	Plasterers' Ass'n, Operative.....	39	Wheeling.....	1901	18	9	.....	3.50
1	Potters, Operative.....	2	New Cumberland.....	1901	110	10	1.50	3.00
2	Potters, Operative.....	6	Wheeling.....	1891	97	10	2.50	4.50
3	Potters, Operative.....	28	Wheeling.....	1895	67	8	.....	2.00
4	Potters, Operative.....	43	Wheeling.....	1899	46	9	80	3.00
5	Potters, Operative.....	46	Wheeling.....	1900	44	10	2.10	4.00
1	Plumbers' Association.....	258	Huntington.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....
2	Plumbers' Association.....	243	Parkersburg.....	1901	9	9	3.00	.....
3	Plumbers' Association.....	83	Wheeling.....	1888	50	9	3.00	3.50
1	Sheet Metal Workers.....	.....	Wheeling.....	1901	34	9	2.50	.....
1	Stone Cutters' Ass'n.....	.....	Charleston.....	1895	20	9	3.15	3.60
2	Stone Cutters' Ass'n.....	...	Clarksburg.....	1901	12	9	.....	4.05
3	Stone Cutters' Ass'n.....	.....	New Martinsburg.....	1900	15	9	.....	4.05
4	Stone Cutters' Ass'n.....	.....	Parkersburg.....	1896	15	9	.....	3.60
5	Stone Cutters' Ass'n.....	.....	Wheeling.....	1890	21	9	3.60	4.05
1	Stogie Makers' League.....	12	Clarksburg.....	1900	11	10	.....	.....
2	Stogie Makers' League.....	10	Fairmont.....	1900	29	10	1.62	3.25
3	Stogie Makers' League.....	1	Wheeling.....	1881	450	10	1.75	4.00
1	Street Car Workers.....	.....	Wheeling.....	1898	170	11	.....	2.09
1	Tailors' Union.....	137	Charleston.....	1899	29	10	2.50	3.00
2	Tailors' Union.....	285	Fairmont.....	1899	16	10	2.50	3.00
3	Tailors' Union.....	372	Huntington.....	1890	18	10	2.50	3.00

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Number Reporting.	Name of Organization.	Local Number.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Present Membership.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Trade Wages Per Day.	
							Minimum.	Maximum.
1	Telegraphers, Railroad.....	65	Grafton.....	1892	89	12	\$1.50	\$2.00
1	Theatrical Stage Employes.....	.....	Wheeling.....	1898	38	.....	2.00	.....
1	Tin Plate Workers' Association.....	32	Wheeling.....	1898	35	10	1.50	3.75
2	Tin Plate Workers' Association.....	8	Wheeling.....	1899	85	10	1.25	3.75
1	Tobacco Workers' Union.....	2	Wheeling.....	1895	275	10	50	1.50
1	Trackmen, Railway.....	84	Bluefield.....	1901	20	10	1.10	1.50
2	Trackmen, Railway.....	130	Hinton.....	1900	75	10	1.10	.....
3	Trackmen, Railway.....	166	Orleans Cross Roads...	1900	26	10	1 1/2	1.25
4	Trackmen, Railway.....	105	Magnolia.....	1899	26	10	1.10	1.25
5	Trackmen, Railway.....	102	Ronceverte.....	1902	60	10	1.10	1.45
1	Trainmen, Railway.....	13	Benwood.....	1896	51	12	2.28	.....
2	Trainmen, Railway.....	533	Bluefield.....	1893	97	12	1.40	1.60
3	Trainmen, Railway.....	595	Fairmont.....	1900	65	12	1.80	3.00
4	Trainmen, Railway.....	232	Hinton.....	1886	158	10	1.70	.....
5	Trainmen, Railway.....	530	Kenova.....	1893	96	12	1.75	1.95
6	Trainmen, Railway.....	398	Point Pleasant.....	1890	50	7	1.40	2.15
7	Trainmen, Railway.....	599	Sewell.....	1900	50	12	1.65	2.50
8	Trainmen, Railway.....	110	Wheeling.....	1890	67	12	.....	.....
1	Typographical Union.....	146	Charleston.....	1871	35	9	2.50	3.33
2	Typographical Union.....	273	Fairmont.....	1899	16	9	1.50	.....
3	Typographical Union.....	357	Parkersburg.....	1899	15	9	1.66	2.83
4	Typographical Union.....	25	Wheeling.....	1896	7	9	2.50	2.60
5	Typographical Union.....	64	Wheeling.....	1880	79	9	2.50	3.60

ORGANIZATIONS CLASSIFIED BY CITIES.

Location.	Number of Organizations reported.	Total Membership.
Benwood	3	165
Bluefield.....	8	548
Cameron	1	40
Central City.....	2	120
Charleston	6	154
Chester.....	1	23
Clarksburg	9	295
Fairmont.....	13	488
Grafton	4	281
Hinton.....	6	654
Huntington	14	670
Kanawha City.....	1	36
Kenova.....	4	264
Mannington	2	67
Martinsburg.....	2	108
Magnolia.....	1	26
McMechen.....	1	79
Moundsville.....	2	117
Morgantown.....	2	275
New Cumberland	1	110
New Martinsville.....	2	65
Orleans Crossroads.....	1	26
Parkersburg.....	13	500
Point Pleasant.....	3	135
Ronceverte.....	1	60
Sewell.....	1	50
Sistersville.....	1	40
Wheeling.....	42	3,926
Williamson.....	1	11
Total.....	152	9,535

ORGANIZATIONS CLASSIFIED BY TRADES.

Local Organizations.	Total Number Reporting.	Total Membership.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.....	5	143
Bartenders' International League.....	2	68
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	1	15
Blacksmiths' Helpers.....	1	150
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Bro. of.....	1	30
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Int. Ass'n of.....	1	45
Brewery Workers, International Union of United.....	1	84
Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of A., United Brotherhood.....	9	778
Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.....	1	30
Carmen, Brotherhood of Railroad.....	4	107
Clerks' International Protective Ass'n, Retail.....	6	183
Clerks of America. Order of Railway.....	1	14
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	7	425
Coke Workers' Union.....	1	60
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	2	108
Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive.....	6	544
Engineers, National Association of Stationary.....	4	101
Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive.....	7	545
Federal Labor Unions.....	3	182
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.....	3	66
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	10	724
Glass Workers' National Association, Window.....	8	425
Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union.....	3	91
Horse Shoers' Union, Journeymen.....	1	7
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, Amalgamated Ass'n.....	6	1,142
Leather Workers of Horse Goods, United Brotherhood.....	1	18
Machinists, International Association of.....	3	172
Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated Ass'n.....	1	80
Metal Mechanics, International Association of Allied.....	1	36
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....	1	194
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.....	3	149
Plasterers' International Association, Operative.....	4	97
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	5	364
Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters, United Ass'n of.....	3	68
Sheet Metal Workers, International Association of.....	1	34

ORGANIZATIONS CLASSIFIED BY TRADES.

Local Organizations.	Total Number Reporting.	Total Membership.
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....	5	83
Stogie Makers' League.....	3	490
Street Railway Employees, Amalgamated Ass'n.	1	170
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	3	63
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	1	89
Theatrical Stage Employees, National Alliance.....	1.	38
Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Ass'n.....	2	120
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	1	275
Trackmen, Brotherhood of Railway.....	5	207
Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway.....	8	634
Typographical Union, International.....	5	137
Totals.....	152	9,585

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

Journeyman Barbers.—Five reporting. All are chartered by their international trade organization. All pay sickness and death benefits; and all report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. There have been no strikes in their organization during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Bartenders' League.—Two reporting. Both chartered by their international trade organization, and are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. There have been no strikes in their organization during 1901. Both favor arbitration.

Blacksmiths' Union.—One reporting. Chartered by international trade organization. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. There has been no strike in this organization during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Blacksmiths' Helpers.—One reporting. Chartered by international trade organization, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. There has been no strike in this organization during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.—One reporting. Affiliated with the Federation of Labor Council. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strikes have occurred in this organization during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.—One reporting. Chartered by international trade organization. Pays sickness and death benefits. Reports that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. There has been no strikes in this organization during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Brewery Workmen.—One reporting. Chartered by national trade organization. Pays strike benefits, and reports the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. There has been no strike in this organization during 1901.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.—Nine reporting. All chartered by their national organization. Four are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. All report the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. Five pay death, sickness and strike benefits, and four pay sickness and death benefits. There have been no strikes in their organizations during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union.—One reporting. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Pays strike benefits. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. Favors arbitration.

Carmen, Railway.—Four reporting. All are chartered by their national organization. One pays death benefits, one pays strike benefits. Three report the general conditions of trade have improved through the influence of organization. No strikes are reported during 1901. Three organizations favor arbitration.

Clerks' Union, Retail.—Six reporting. All are chartered by their international trade organization. Five organizations pay death benefit. Five report the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strikes are reported during 1901. Five organizations favor arbitration.

Clerks, Order of Railway.—One reporting. Chartered by national trade organization. No strike reported during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Conductors, Order of Railway.—Seven reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. One pays death, sickness and strike benefits, one pays death benefits, one pays sickness and strike benefits, and four pay death and strike benefits. All report that general conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strikes are reported during 1901. All organizations favor arbitration.

Coke Workers.—One reporting. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Pays benefits in sickness. General conditions have improved through influence of organization. No strike reported during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Electrical Workers.—Two reporting. Both chartered by their international trade organization. Both pay death, sickness and strike benefits. Both report the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. One strike occurred during 1901, caused by not recognizing the union. One organization favors arbitration.

Engineers, Locomotive.—Six reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. Four pay death, sickness and strike benefits, one pays death and sickness benefits, and one pays death and strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strikes have occurred during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Engineers, Stationary.—Four reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. Three report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. Two pay death benefits, and two pay death and total disability benefits. No strikes have occurred during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Federal Labor Unions.—Three reporting. Two are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. One pays death, sickness and strike benefits, one pays benefits in sickness. All report that the general conditions

of trade have improved through the influence of organization. One favors arbitration.

Firemen, Locomotive.—Seven reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. Four pay death, disability and strike benefits, one pays death benefits, and two pay death and disability benefits. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. One organization reports a strike resulting from a wage controversy. All favor arbitration.

Glass Bottle Blowers.—Three reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. Two pay death and strike benefits, and one pays death, sickness and strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strikes are reported during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Glass Workers, Flint.—Ten reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. Six pay death, sickness and death benefits, one pays death benefits, two pay death and strike benefits, and one pays strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. Two strikes occurred during 1901, caused by violation of mutual agreement. One strike occurred during 1901, caused by employers not accepting the union wage scale. Nine organizations favor arbitration.

Glass Workers, Window.—Eight reporting. All are affiliated with the Knights of Labor. All pay death and strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. There have been no strikes in their organizations in 1901. All favor arbitration.

Hod Carriers.—Three reporting. All are affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Two pay death, sickness and strike benefits. Two report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. There have been no strikes reported in 1901. All favor arbitration.

Horse Shoers.—One reporting. Chartered by international trade organization. General conditions of trade have improved through the influence of organization. Pays strike benefits. No strike has occurred in 1901.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.—Six reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization and two are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Four pay strike benefits. Two pay strike and victimized benefits. All report that the general conditions of their trade have improved through the influence of organization. One general strike occurred affecting the national organization. Cause, non-recognition. Settled by compromise. Three organizations favor arbitration.

Leather Workers.—One reporting. Chartered by international organization. Pays death, sickness and strike benefits. General conditions of their trade have improved through organization. No strike occurred in 1901. Favors arbitration.

Machinists.—Three reporting. All are chartered by their international trade organization. One pays death, sickness and strike benefits, two pay death and strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. No strikes have occurred during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.—One reporting. Chartered by their national trade organization. Pays strike benefits. General conditions have improved through the influence of organization. No strike has occurred during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Metal Mechanics.—One reporting. Chartered by international organization. Pays strike benefits. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strike has occurred during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Musicians' Union.—One reporting. Chartered by their national organization. General conditions of trade have improved through the influence of organization. Favors arbitration.

Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.—Three reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization and two are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. All pay death, sickness and strike benefits. One strike is reported, caused by a wage controversy. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. All favor arbitration.

Plasterers' Union.—Four reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. One organization pays strike benefits, one pays death benefits, and one pays strike and death benefits. All report that the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. No strikes have occurred within 1901. All favor arbitration.

Potters' Union.—Five reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization, and two are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. All pay strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. One strike is reported, caused by wage controversy, which was settled favorable to the organization. All favor arbitration.

Plumbers.—Three reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. Two pay strike benefits. Two report that the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. Two strikes are reported, caused by wage controversies. One was gained by the organization. Two organizations favor arbitration.

Sheet Metal Workers.—One reporting. Chartered by the international trade organization. Pay death and strike benefits. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strike has occurred in 1901. Favors arbitration.

Stone Cutters.—Five reporting. All are chartered by their international organization. All pay death and strike benefits. All report that the gen-

eral conditions of their trade have improved through organization. No strikes have occurred during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Stogie Makers—Three reporting. All are chartered by their national trade organization. All pay strike benefits. All report the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. No strikes are reported. All favor arbitration.

Street Car Workers—One reporting. Chartered by international trade organization. Pays death and sick benefits. General conditions of trade have improved through the influence of organization. No strike has been reported during 1901. Favors arbitration.

Tailors Union—Three reporting. All chartered by their national trade organization. All pay death and strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of their trade have improved through organization. No strikes occurred during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Telegraphers, Railroad—One reporting. Chartered by national trade organization. Pays death and strike benefits. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. Favors arbitration.

Stage Employes, Theatrical—Chartered by their national trade organization, and affiliated with A. F. of L. Pays strike benefits. No strike is reported during 1901. Favors arbitration. General conditions of trade have improved through the influence of organization.

Tin Plate Workers—Two reporting. Both chartered by their international trade organization. One pays strike benefits, and one pays death benefits. Both report the conditions of their trade have improved through organization. No strike reported during 1901. Both favor arbitration.

Tobacco Workers—One reporting. Chartered by international trade organization. Pays death, sickness and strike benefits. General conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strike has occurred in 1901. Favors arbitration.

Trackmen, Railway—Five reporting. All chartered by their national trade organization. One pays death benefits, one pays death and strike benefits, one pays death and injury benefits, and one pays strike benefits. Four report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strikes have occurred during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Trainmen, Railway—Eight reporting. All chartered by their national trade organization. Two pay death and total disability benefits, one pays death benefits, and five pay death and strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through the influence of organization. No strikes have occurred during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Typographical Union—Five reporting. All chartered by their international trade organization. One pays death, sickness and strike benefits and four pay death and strike benefits. All report that the general conditions of trade have improved through organization. No strikes are reported during 1901. All favor arbitration.

Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly—The largest representative body of wage earners in West Virginia is in the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly; organized February 15, 1885. This organization is composed of delegates representing every labor organization in the city of Wheeling. There are forty-four local organizations affiliated with this body, and its life has been continuous from the date of its organization to the present writing. Like all labor organizations in its early days it had many obstacles to overcome. From the date of its organization the Assembly became a strong and influential body. While declining to become an adjunct of any political party, its declared purpose is to use every influence possible upon the law-making power to secure favorable and desirable legislation upon any subject in which the industrial classes are interested. This body has frequently been called upon to act as an arbiter in the settlement of labor disputes, and its rulings have been marked by a spirit of fairness that commanded the respect of both parties in the controversy. The President of this organization is Michael Mahoney; Secretary, John Byrne, post-office address, Wheeling.

There is also a Central Labor Union in the city of Huntington, which is composed of seventeen labor unions. Organized February 22, 1902. A. W. Jones, President; W. E. Wishon, Secretary. Clarksburg and Fairmont also have central labor bodies. The purpose of these organizations is to bring about closer and more harmonious relations between labor unions. They are fully alive to everything pertaining to the welfare of labor and favor arbitration in the settlement of differences between employer and employe.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Barbers Union, No. 308, Charleston—Secretary, J. V. N. Stewart, Charleston.

Barbers Union, No. 348, Clarksburg—Secretary, B. W. Reynolds, Clarksburg, 430 N. Fifth street.

Barbers Union, No. 279, Huntington—Secretary, H. F. Drake, Huntington.

Barbers Union, No. 339, Parkersburg—Secretary, Harry Coots, Parkersburg, 23½ Court Square.

Barbers Union, No. 257, Wheeling—Secretary, George Friedrich, Wheeling, 29 Eleventh street.

Bartenders League, Clarksburg—Secretary, E. E. Ryan, Clarksburg.

Bartenders League, Fairmont—Secretary, Grant S. Shurtleff, Fairmont.

Blacksmiths Union, No. 85, Huntington—Secretary, J. N. Eskey, Guyandotte.

Blacksmiths Helpers Union, No. 8583, Huntington—Secretary, W. T. Gooderham, Huntington.

Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union, No. 249, Huntington—Secretary, O. M. Pollack, Huntington, 2016 Seventh avenue.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Local, No. 20, Wheeling—Secretary, Ed. Wollam, Wheeling.

United Brewery Workmen, No. 53, Wheeling—Secretary, J. P. Feuer-meyer, Wheeling, 121 Thirty-third street.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, Bluefield—Secretary, A. J. Honaker, Bluefield.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 435, Chester—Secretary, A. O. Crall, Mercer P. O.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 236, Clarksburg—Secretary, T. D. Primm, Clarksburg.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 428, Fairmont—Secretary, J. E. Grimes, Fairmont.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 702, Grafton—Secretary, Frank Cornwell, West Grafton.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 302, Huntington—Secretary, Albert N. Huff, Huntington, Box 252.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 800, Parkersburg—Secretary, Charles K. Pettitt, Parkersburg, 811 Twenty-first street.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 893, Wellsburg—Secretary, James Morrow, Lazearville.

Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 3, Wheeling—Secretary, Thomas G. Prysock, Wheeling, 90 Fifteenth street.

Carriage and Wagon Workers Union, No. 77, Wheeling—Secretary, C. E. Donaldson, Wheeling, 142, N. Huron street.

Carmen of America, Railway, No. 9, Bluefield—Secretary, J. H. Lucas, Bluefield.

Carmen of America, Railway, No. 105, Hinton—Secretary, C. W. Anderson, Hinton.

Carmen of America, Railway, No. 65, Huntington—Secretary, F. R. Boyd, Huntington, 615 1-2, Tenth street.

Carmen of America, Railway, Williamson—Secretary, J. A. Philpotts, Williamson.

Clerks International Protective Union, No. 437, Fairmont—Secretary, George H. Conn, Fairmont.

Clerks' International Protective Union No. 101, Huntington—Secretary, A. F. Spangler, Huntington.

Clerk's International Protective Union, No. 413, Martinsburg—Secretary (Miss) Lee Beck, Martinsburg.

Clerks International Protective Union, No. 384 Moundsville—Secretary, C. E. Pickett, Moundsville.

Clerks' International Protective Union No. 161, Parkersburg—Secretary, W. A. Lang, Parkersburg.

Clerks' International Protective Union No. 156, Wheeling—Secretary, Charles Carpenter, Wheeling.

Clerks, Railway, Bluefield—Secretary, H. T. Darnall, Bluefield.

Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 324, Bluefield—Secretary, E. T. Spencer, Bluefield.

Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 190, Grafton—Secretary, Z. C. Martin, Grafton.

Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 140, Hinton—Secretary, W. F. Echols, Hinton.

Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 136, Huntington—Secretary, R. H. Williamson, Huntington.

Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 351, Kenova—Secretary, J. S. Dunn, Ceredo.

Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 369, Parkersburg—Secretary, M. Clark, Parkersburg, 1710 St. Marys avenue.

Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 233, Pt. Pleasant—Secretary, J. M. Cruthers, Pt. Pleasant.

Coke Workers' Union No. 7324, Benwood—Secretary, John Carpenter Benwood, Box 291.

Electrical Workers No. 206, Charleston—Secretary, J. G. McKenzie, Charleston, 240 State Street.

Electrical Workers No. 42, Wheeling—Secretary, Ed. Johnson, Wheeling, 3207 Chapline street.

Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 448, Bluefield—Chief Engineer, S. L. Ballanger, Bluefield.

Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 101, Hinton—Chief Engineer, W. H. Hardy, Hinton.

Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 190, Huntington—Chief Engineer, D. B. Smith, Huntington, 932 Fifth avenue.

Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 511, Kenova—Chief Engineer, W. L. Bayless, Kenova.

Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 477, McMechen—Chief Engineer, A. L. Heffner, Grafton.

Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 481, Parkersburg—Chief Engineer, W. P. Stevens, Parkersburg.

Engineers, Association of Stationary, No. 3, Charleston—Secretary, John C. Jacobs, Charleston.

Engineers, Association of Stationary, No. 4, Huntington—Secretary, Bruce Stewart, Huntington, 1412 Sixth avenue.

Engineers, Association of Stationary, No. 2, Parkersburg—Secretary, F. H. Frost, Parkersburg, 608 Harris Street.

Engineers, Association of Stationary, No. 1, Wheeling—Secretary, C. W. Hirth, Wheeling, 2206 Main Street.

Federal Labor Union No. 9598, Huntington—Secretary, G. W. Harrold, Huntington, 2046 Fourth Avenue.

Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 93, Central City—Secretary, Wm. Parker, Central City.

Federal Labor Union No. 7588, Keyser—Secretary, J. H. Dean, Keyser.

Federal Labor Union No. 8532, Martinsburg—Secretary, H. N. Perrell, Martinsburg.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 128, Fairmont—Secretary, H. C. Humes, Fairmont.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 112, Morgantown—Secretary, C. Ross Leidy, Morgantown.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 10, Moundsville—Secretary, D. J. Murphy, Moundsville.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 16, New Martinsville—Secretary, E. D. Mooney, New Martinsville.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 126, Wellsburg—Secretary, George Patterson, Wellsburg.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 53, Wheeling—Secretary, Fred Harpfer, Wheeling, 3319 Eoff Street.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 9, Wheeling—Secretary, F. D. Strasser, Wheeling.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 59, Wheeling—Secretary, John P. Kindelburger, Wheeling, 334 Main Street.

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 58, Wheeling—Secretary, George Smith, Bridgeport, Ohio.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 395, Benwood—Secretary, M. T. Whalen, Benwood.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 446, Bluefield—Secretary, H. F. Jenkins, Bluefield.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 223, Grafton—Secretary, J. D. E. Huffman, Grafton, 34 Addison Street.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 236, Hinton—Secretary, J. A. Foster, Hinton.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 477, Kenova—Secretary, A. S. Cherrington, Ceredo.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 452, Parkersburg—Secretary, Charles F. Sorrell, Parkersburg, 330 Ninth Street.

Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive, No. 544, Pt. Pleasant—Secretary, Thomas A. Riley, Point Pleasant.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 77, Fairmont—Secretary, Harry Pheil, Fairmont, 420 Walnut Avenue.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 86, Mannington—Secretary, Louis Bresock, Mannington.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 80, Wellsburg—Secretary, W. C. Gallagher, Wellsburg.

Hod Carriers' Union No. 9115, Fairmont—Secretary, Logan Saunders, Fairmont.

Hod Carriers' Union No. 5617, Wheeling—Secretary, E. L. Marshall, Wheeling, 3817 Jacob Street.

Hod Carriers' Union No. 5026, Wheeling—Secretary, J. E. Brown, Wheeling, 1027, Eoff Street.

Horse Shoers, Journeymen, No. 104, Wheeling—Secretary, Peter Putnam, Wheeling, 116 Seventeenth Street.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 6, Parkersburg—Secretary, Alexander McMoran, Parkersburg, Sydney Street.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 2, Wheeling—Secretary, S. H. Engel, Whitefield, (Ohio County.)

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 3, Wheeling—Secretary, S. J. Loyd, Wheeling, Corner 28th and Alley D.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 4, Wheeling—Secretary, Milton Vene-man, Wheeling, 162 Twenty-ninth Street.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, Wheeling—Secretary, Newton Lin-drille, Benwood.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 8, Wheeling—Secretary, Michael Ma-honey, Wheeling, 121 Eleventh Street.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 60, Wheeling—Secretary, Charles D. Ryan, Wheeling, 135 Eighteenth Street.

Machinists, Association of, No. 104, Huntington—Secretary, James E. Verlander, Huntington, 713 Sixth Avenue.

Machinists, Association of, No. 271, Parkersburg—Secretary, J. W. Rich-ardson, Parkersburg, Swan Street.

Machinists, Association of, No. 476, Wheeling—Secretary, Joseph H. Zeigenfelder, Wheeling, 1233 Market Street.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 7, Wheeling—Secretary, Frank Tiggelback, Wheeling, 84 Twenty-seventh Street.

Metal Mechanics, Allied Association of, No. 55, Kanawha City—Secre-tary, Louis Seifert, Kanawha City.

Musicians' Protective Union No. 142, Wheeling—Secretary, W. H. Paul, Wheeling, 2413 Eoff Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 408, Clarksburg—Secretary, W. E. Hughes, Clarksburg.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 192, Fairmont—Secretary, Howard Harden, Fairmont, 441 Guffy Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 91, Wheeling—Secretary, Edward Linden, Wheeling, 175 Fifteenth Street.

Plasterers' Association No. 196, Clarksburg—Secretary, John W. Akres, Clarksburg.

Plasterers' Association, No. 203, Fairmont—Secretary, F. G. Boydson, Fairmont.

Plasterers' Association No. 181, Parkersburg—Secretary, Frank Drake, Parkersburg, Washington Avenue.

Plasterers' Association No. 39, Wheeling—Secretary, George McKinley, Wheeling.

Potters' Union No. 2, New Cumberland—Secretary, H. Edie, New Cumberland.

Potters' Union No. 6, Wheeling—Secretary, W. T. Nesbitt, Wheeling.

Potters' Union No. 28, Wheeling—Secretary, W. R. Westwood, Wheeling.

Potters' Union No. 43, Wheeling—Secretary, John Mawn, Wheeling.

Potters' Union No. 46, Wheeling—Secretary, J. J. Scholl, Wheeling, 2320 Water Street.

Plumbers' Association No. 258, Huntington—Secretary, John A. Campbell, Huntington.

Plumbers' Association No. 243, Parkersburg—Secretary, J. P. Burke, Parkersburg.

Plumbers' Association No. 83, Wheeling—Secretary, Fred E. Cowl, Wheeling.

Sheet Metal Workers, Wheeling—Secretary, Henry Bayha, Wheeling.

Stone Cutters' Union, Charleston—Secretary, Alex. Cunningham, Charleston.

Stone Cutters' Union, Clarksburg—Secretary, H. Holden, Clarksburg.

Stone Cutters' Union, New Martinsville—Secretary, Carl Soderstrom, New Martinsville.

Stone Cutters' Union, Parkersburg—Secretary, H. Aipersbach, Parkersburg.

Stone Cutters' Union, Wheeling—Secretary, T. W. Stobbs, Wheeling.

Stogie Makers' League, Clarksburg—Secretary, J. H. Watkins, Clarksburg.

Stogie Makers' League, Fairmont—Secretary, S. S. Frum, Fairmont.

Stogie Makers' League No. 1, Fairmont—Secretary, Frank A. Woebet, Wheeling, 2221 Alley D.

Street Car Workers, Wheeling—Secretary, Charles Downing, Wheeling, 1070 Market Street.

Tailors' Union No. 137, Charleston—Secretary, Paul Frehland, Charleston, Box 274.

Tailors' Union No. 285, Fairmont—Secretary, Richard Gilkerson, Fairmont.

Tailors' Union No. 372, Huntington—Secretary, W. C. Richards, Huntington.

Telegraphers, Railroad, No. 65, Grafton—Secretary, E. F. Garrity, Grafton.

Theatrical Stage Employes, Wheeling—Secretary J. E. Vetter, Wheeling, 2235 Alley A.

Tin Plate Workers' Association No. 32, Wheeling—Secretary, John Carroll, Wheeling, 168 Sixteenth Street.

Tin Plate Workers' Association No. 8, Wheeling—Secretary, Emmett Shrader, Wheeling, 4361 Wetzel St.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 2, Wheeling—Secretary, John F. Connors, Wheeling, 3807 Eoff Street.

Trackmen, Brotherhood of, No. 84, Bluefield—Secretary, J. F. Moore, Ada.

Trackmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 130, Hinton—Secretary, C. P. Browning, Hinton.

Trackmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 166, Orleans Crossroads—Secretary, G. W. Apple, Orleans Crossroads.

Trackmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 105, Magnolia—Secretary, J. E. Hare, Magnolia.

Trackmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 102, Ronceverte—Secretary, M. M. Dowell, Ronceverte.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 13, Benwood—Secretary, John Burkle, Benwood.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 533, Bluefield—Secretary, E. A. Rose, Bluefield.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 595, Fairmont—Secretary, C. B. Knight, Fairmont.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 232, Hinton—Secretary, N. C. Waldo, Hinton.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 530, Kenova—Secretary, W. W. Gieske, Ceredo.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 398, Point Pleasant—Secretary, Thomas A. Oakes, Point Pleasant.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 599, Sewell—Secretary, A. G. Walker, Thurmond.

Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway, No. 110, Wheeling—Secretary, George St. Myers, Wheeling, 2330 Market Street.

Typographical Union No. 146, Charleston—Secretary, W. P. Campbell, Charleston.

Typographical Union No. 273, Fairmont—Secretary, Charles B. Barnes, Fairmont.

Typographical Union No. 357, Parkersburg—Secretary, W. W. Munsey, Parkersburg.

Typographical Union No. 25, Wheeling—Secretary, Michael Scheeser, Wheeling.

Typographical Union No. 79, Wheeling—Secretary, W. C. Jones, Wheeling, 63 Indiana Street.

Window Glass Workers, Cameron—Preceptor, Arthur Smith, Cameron.

Window Glass Workers, Central City—Preceptor, William Reilly, Central City, 915 Washington Avenue.

Window Glass Workers, Clarksburg—Preceptor, William Leuette, Clarksburg.

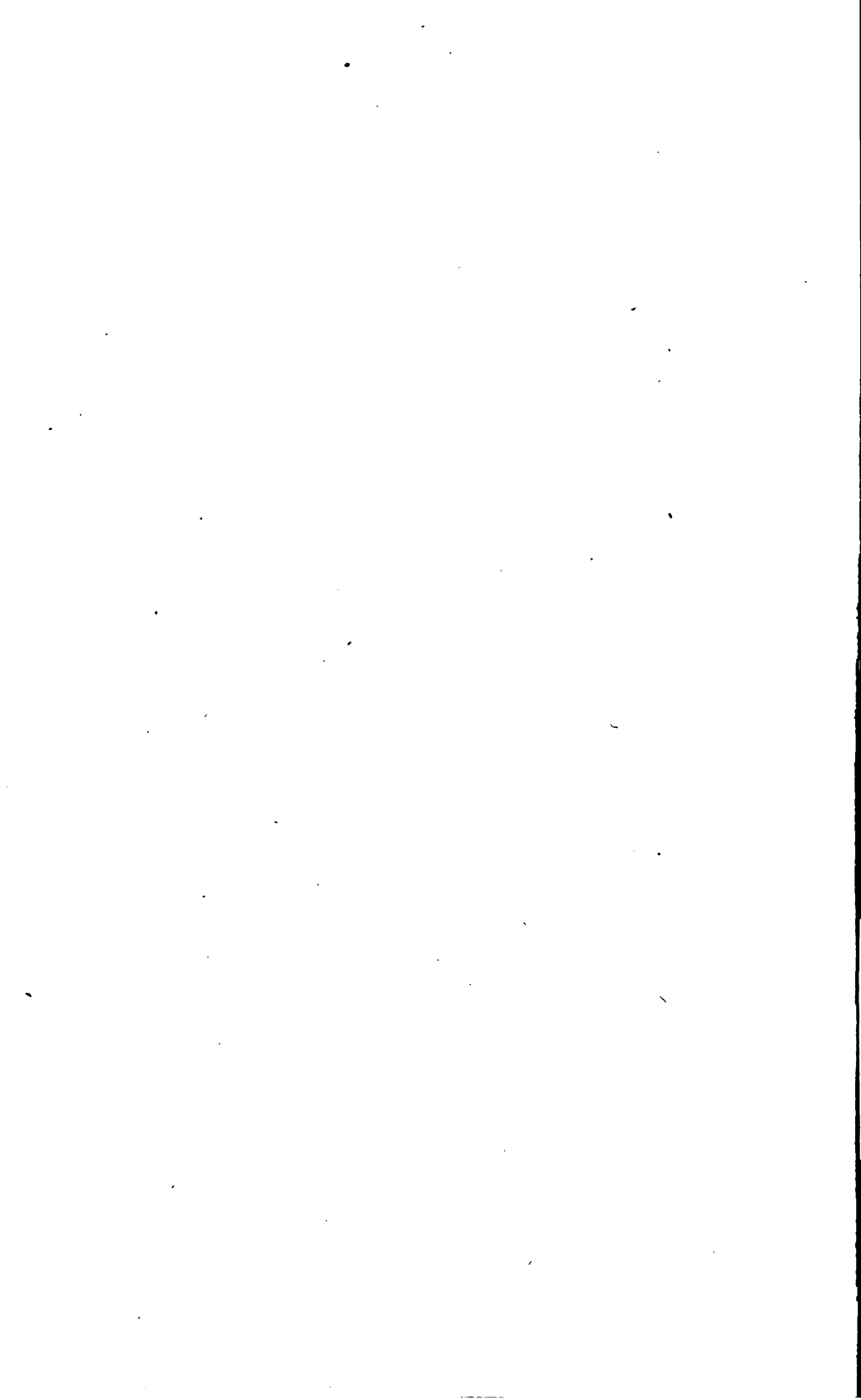
Window Glass Workers, Clarksburg—Preceptor, William Mount, Clarksburg.

Window Glass Workers, Fairmont—Preceptor, J. Emmet Rogers, Fairmont.

Window Glass Workers, Mannington—Preceptor, James H. Bostock, Mannington.

Window Glass Workers, Morgantown—Preceptor, Charles Boalo, Morgantown.

Window Glass Workers, Sistersville—Preceptor, W. S. Carr, Sistersville.



CHAPTER IV.

REPORT

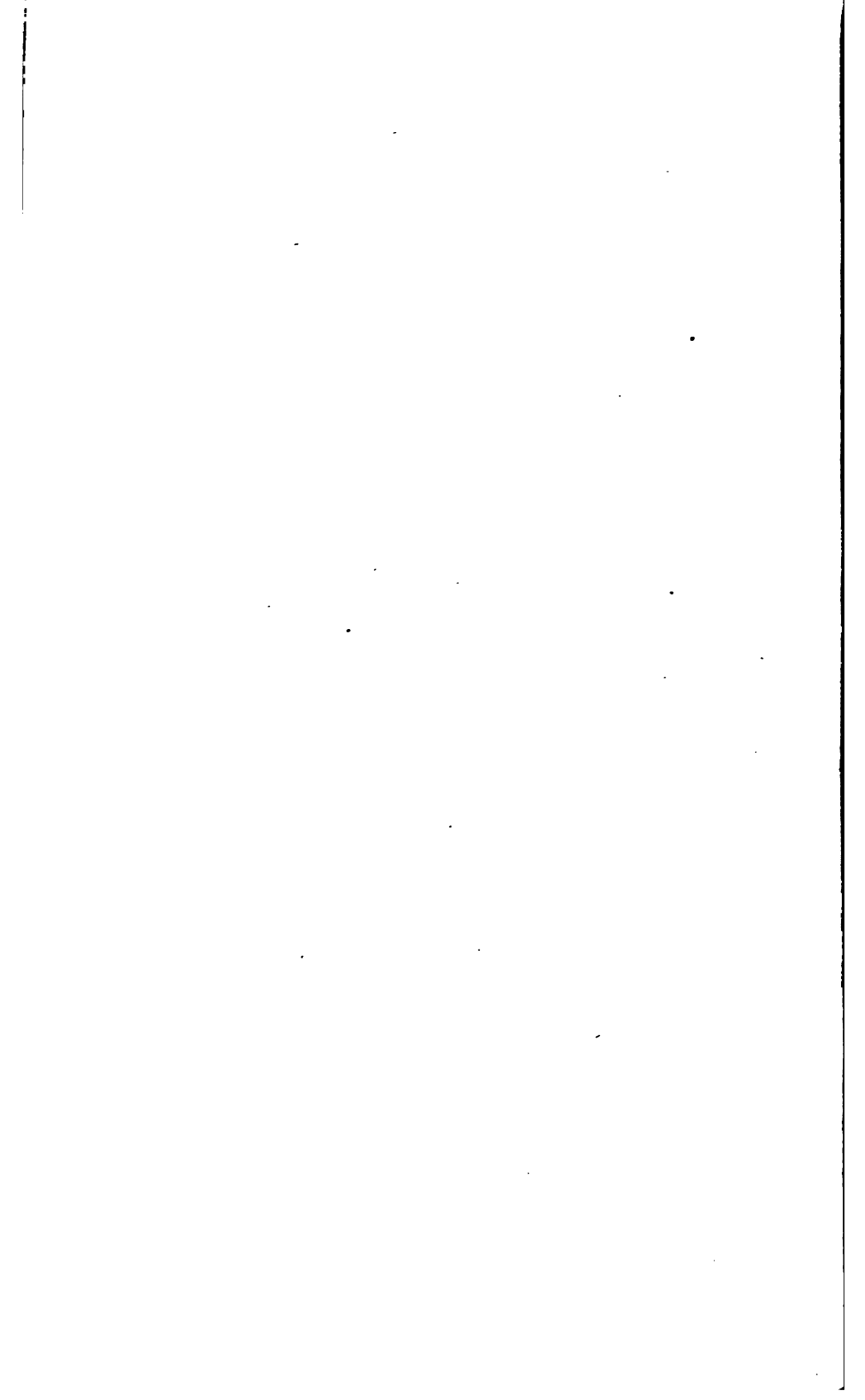
OF THE

FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FROM

DATE OF ORGANIZATION,

MAY 15, 1901 to MAY 15, 1902.



REPORT OF THE FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

As civilization advances there comes the demand for improved methods in many things. The State realizing this demand, having in view the greatest good to the greatest number, and standing ready to adopt higher standards and better laws, made a step forward, when, by an act of the West Virginia Legislature, session of 1901, a free public employment office was established.

Many reasons can be given for the necessity of establishing a free public employment office under the State's control, any one of which would be a sufficient reason for its existence. The imperative need of some efficient, business-like method of making known the wants and needs of employers and employes, the loss of time and money to both from lack of this, the unsatisfactory and inadequate way of obtaining any information in this line through business acquaintances or private employment offices, causes the employer and employe to recognize the necessity of a trustworthy, comprehensive and impartial method whereby employer and employe may be speedily brought together. Other states and countries have realized this necessity and have found the most satisfactory solution to be the establishment of free employment bureaus under government supervision.

Ohio was the first State in the Union to realize the benefits to be derived from State employment offices. In 1890 offices were established in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo which have been conducted with most satisfactory results since that date. Other states have followed the example of Ohio with marked success. England, France, Germany, Bavaria, New Zealand, Australia and Russia have similar offices under the control of the government. Thus it will be seen that the State employment office is no longer an experiment but an established institution.

While the State Employment Office is not in any sense a charitable institution, yet, even from this standpoint, what could be a greater charity than that of enabling individuals to be self-supporting. The assistance, coming at a time when, with some, it is a positive hardship to pay the fee of one or two dollars charged at the private employment offices, and, with others, when there is no last dollar to pay, is surely of inestimable value. The good resulting from this is far-reaching and cannot be estimated in dollars. And, on the other side, the alleviation of distress and the prevention of crime resulting from extreme poverty and enforced idleness is worthy of notice. But, aside from any philanthropic ideas, there is the economic principle that money spent to secure employment that people may be self-supporting is more wisely spent and benefits a larger

number than the same money used directly in the support of individuals.

In some instances employers of labor have formed the idea that competent help is seldom to be obtained through employment offices. Generally speaking, nothing could be farther from the truth. And, though there are obvious reasons why incompetent help may make use of the office, there are more reasons, just as obvious, that it should be, and is, made the means of securing employment by a large number of thoroughly competent men and women. To verify this last statement, it is only necessary to call to mind the fact that the most energetic and capable employes are constantly on the alert to better their conditions, and to them the employment office is one of the means to this end. Again, the ranks of skilled and unskilled labor in towns and cities are largely recruited from the adjacent country by a class whose value is appreciated by employers. Many of this class avail themselves of the assistance of this office. Hence, it will be very apparent that public employment offices are not a last resort of people who cannot obtain employment through any other means, but instead, are looked upon as a medium through which to obtain better opportunities.

The following statement will show the work of the West Virginia employment office from the date of its organization, May 15, 1901, to May 15, 1902.

Previous to May 15, 1901, the following circular letter was forwarded to all employers of labor, distributed among the factories and workshops and left in the lodge rooms of organized labor throughout the State.

Office of Free Public Employment Bureau.

Wheeling, W. Va.....

Dear Sir:—

I desire to call your attention to the establishment of a Free Public Employment Bureau, and to advise you, that on and after the 15th day of May, 1901, the office will be properly equipped and ready for business. I herewith hand you a copy of the law creating the office.

Very truly yours,

I. V. BARTON,

“AN ACT to create and establish a free public employment bureau.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to organize and establish, in connection with the bureau of labor, a Free Public Employment Bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications from persons seeking employment and applications from persons seeking to employ labor.

2. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received directly or indirectly from persons applying for work, information or help through said department. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to em-

ploy such assistance, and incur such expense as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this act. But such assistance and expense shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

3. The expenses of the employment bureau shall be paid in the same manner and way as other expenses of the bureau of labor, and there is hereby appropriated five hundred dollars to carry out the provisions of this act."

In conclusion it may be said that the first year of this department has been remarkable for its industrial activity and the demand for labor has been greater than the supply. However, the work was somewhat hampered from the fact that the appropriation was insufficient to carry on a well equipped employment office, as it was impossible to do the necessary advertising.

It may also be said that a large per cent. of the applicants for employment came from other States, and have, in most instances, given entire satisfaction.

It is pleasant to say the office has been patronized by many of our leading industries, and its importance has been felt over the State and is appreciated by employer and employe.

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT,
SITUATIONS SECURED, AND PERCENTAGES.**

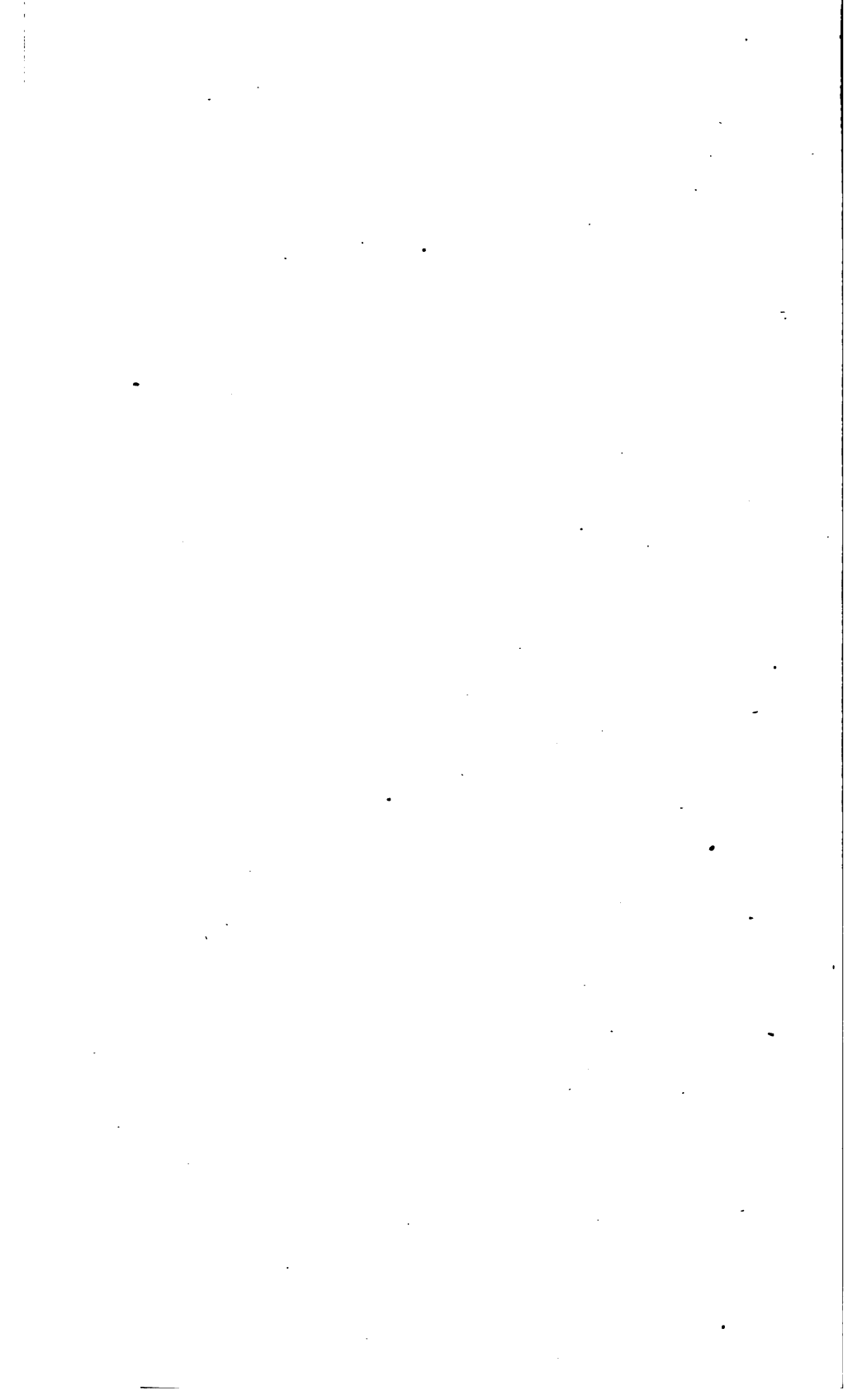
APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Number filed.</i>		<i>No. Secured.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>
Males	896	790	88.1
Females ..	312	254	81.4
Total ..	1208	1044	86.4

**TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR HELP, NUMBER
SUPPLIED, AND PERCENTAGES.**

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.

	<i>Number filed</i>	<i>No. Supplied.</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
Males..	836	790	94.4
Females ..	468	254	54.2
Total	1304	1044	80.6



CHAPTER V.



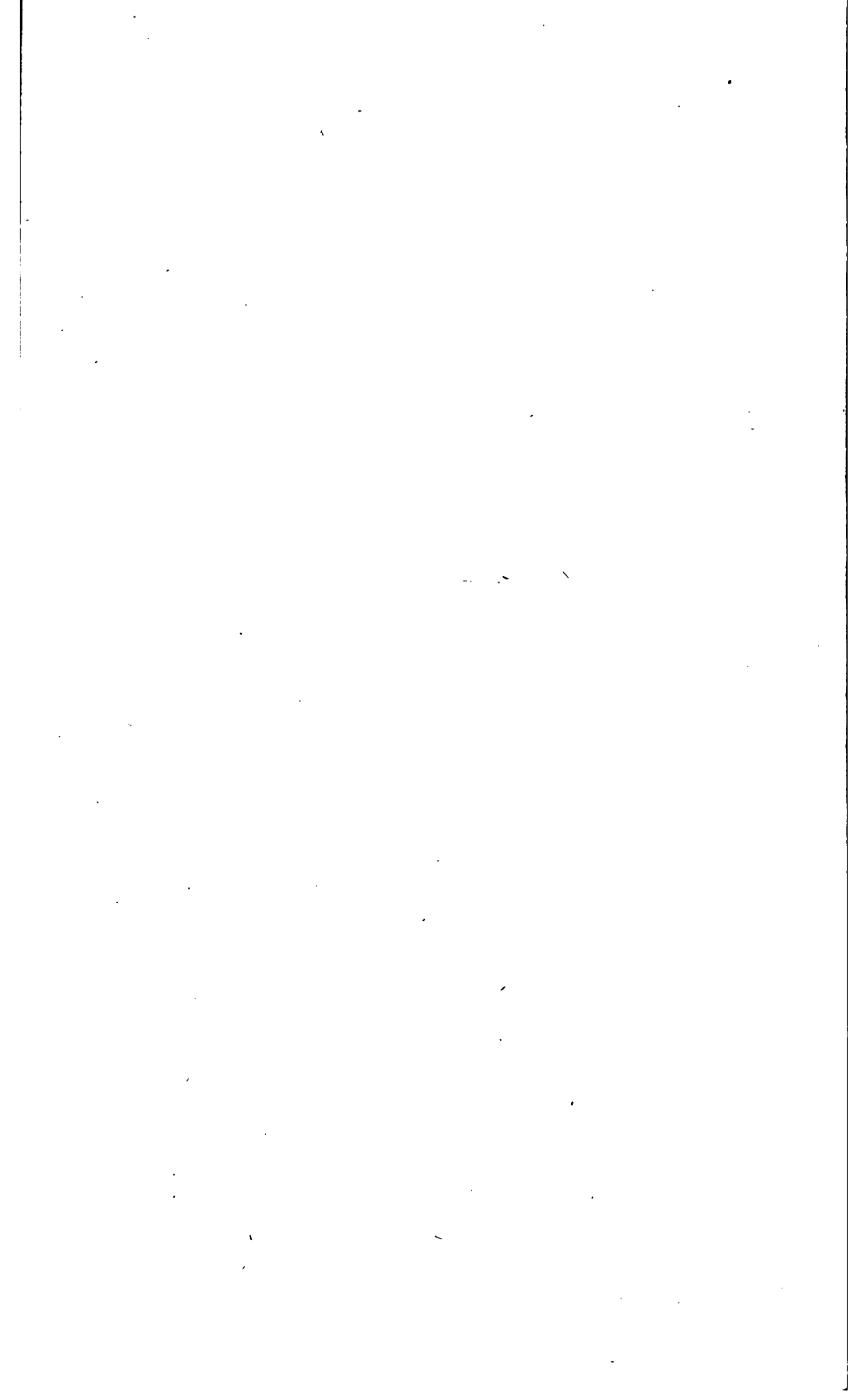
REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

1901.



REPORT OF INSPECTION. REVIEW OF THE WORK.
1901.

INTRODUCTORY.

In compliance with section 9, chapter 19, Acts of 1901, the Commissioner of Labor transmitted to all employers of labor the following circular letter:

Dear Sir:—

In compliance with section 9, chapter 19, Acts of 1901, I herewith hand you a printed copy of House Bill No. 56, passed February 14th, 1901, approved February 16, in effect 90 days from passage; which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. In all manufacturing, mechanical and other establishments, in this State, where the machinery, belting, shafting, gearing, drums and elevators, are so arranged and placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein, while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be safely and securely guarded when possible, and if not possible, the notices of the danger shall be conspicuously posted in such establishments, and no minor or female of any age shall be permitted to clean any of the mill gearing or machinery in such establishments while the same is in motion.

2. The opening of all hatchways, elevators and well holes, upon each floor of every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or public building in this State, shall be protected by good and sufficient trap doors, self-closing hatches, or strong guard rails at least three feet high. All due vigilance shall be used to keep such trap doors closed at all times, except when in actual use.

3. In every factory, work shop or establishment, in this State, where females are employed, where unclean work of any kind has to be performed, suitable places shall be provided for such females to wash and to change clothing, and stairs in use by females shall, in all such establishments, be properly screened, and separate water closets shall be provided for the use of employes of either sex, in all manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishments in this State where persons of both sexes are employed.

4. In every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishments, in this State, wherein females are employed, there shall be provided, and conveniently located, seats sufficient to comfortably seat such females; and during such times as such females are not necessarily required by their duties to be upon their feet, they shall be allowed to occupy the seats provided.

5. And all establishments, to which this act applies, must be kept in a clean condition; the sanitary and hygienic regulations shall be such as will not endanger or be injurious to the lives or health of the employes employed therein.

6. Any person or persons, firm or corporation of any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other establishment, business or calling, in this State, to which this act applies, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned until such fine and costs are fully paid.

7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of labor or his assistant to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction in this State.

8. All fines collected for violation of this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which the offense was committed.

9. The provisions of this act shall become effective within ninety days after the date of its passage, and as soon as possible thereafter the commissioner of labor shall cause a printed copy thereof to be transmitted to all employers of labor in this State.

The State Commissioner of Labor will call on you after the 15th day of May, and hope to find your plant or establishment properly equipped under these provisions.

Very respectfully yours,

I. V. BARTON.

To accomplish the purpose to which this act applies the Commissioner spent seven months among the principal industries, making a personal inspection in all parts of the State wherever labor is employed. This chapter contains a brief summary of the work, and to this statement the commissioner invites your attention believing the information contained therein will show that justice has been given and all laws referred to this department have been administered to and enforced wherever violated.

It is deemed advisable, at this time, that violations should appear in totals, and not designated by name or number, assuring you the interest of the working people has been jealously guarded. And it is safe to say the general conditions under which labor is employed in this State have improved one hundred per cent. during the past year.

The Commissioner has endeavored to give a faithful and impartial administration to the affairs of this department with absolute fairness to all. This policy has been closely adhered to, and this alone is responsible for the confidence placed in the department and its work.

In passing from this subject it is pleasing to note that the importance of this branch of the State government is fully appreciated by our working people, and viewed in a spirit of friendliness by all employers of labor everywhere.

The tables that follow will show, number of establishments inspected, name of establishment, location, industry, number of weeks in operation during 1901, daily hours of labor and number employed, male and female.

In conclusion the Commissioner desires to state it has been his constant aim to meet the requirements of the department of inspection. He attended, personally, to all complaints made by employers and employes, without granting favors or privileges to either, in a fair, judicious and impartial manner, recognizing the rights of all.

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Character of Changes Ordered.	Number of Orders Given.	Number Who Have Complied.
Guard rails at hatch-ways.....	27	27
Well holes protected.....	8	8
Elevators repaired.....	17	17
Elevators guarded.....	37	37
Trap doors closed.....	14	14
Dressing and wash rooms for females.....	21	14
Stair-ways screened.....	11	11
Separate closets for females.....	14	14
Closets cleaned and repaired.....	29	29
Stools for females.....	49	49
Stair-ways repaired.....	27	27
New Stair-Ways.....	5	5
Guards on dangerous machinery.....	74	69
Guards on belting and shafting.....	38	38
Guards on drums, gearing, etc.....	19	17
Belt shifters for loose pulleys.....	19	19
Notices of danger posted.....	28	28
Ventilation.....	29	19
Miscellaneous.....	33	27
Children under 12 years of age dismissed.....	7	7
Total.....	506	476
Total number of establishments inspected.....	637	
Number of establishments revisited.....	476	

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		Total.
						Males.	Females.	
1	Clarksburg Glass Co.....	Adamston	Window glass.....	12	10	65	.....	65
2	American Hide & Leather Co....	Bayard	Leather goods.....	87	10	48	.....	48
3	Gilliland, R. M.....	Benwood.....	Glue	48	10	21	.....	21
4	Riverside Department National Tube Co.....	Benwood.....	Steel tubing.....	47	10	2472	.....	2472
5	Semet-Solway Co.....	Benwood.....	Coke	52	10	88	.....	88
6	Wheeling Steel & Iron Co.....	Benwood	Steel billets.....	50	10	450	.....	450
7	Wheeling Steel & Iron Co.....	Benwood.....	Steel brs & sh't ir'n	42	10	260	.....	260
8	Dawson, W. E	Berkeley Springs...	Canned goods	10	10	18	41	59
9	Buckhannon Woolen Mills Co...	Buckhannon	Textiles.....	40	10	16	6	22
10	Flaccus, W. Oak Leather Co.....	Buckhannon.....	Leather goods....	52	10	45	.....	45
11	Wilson, Ward & Co.	Buff.	Staves.....	50	10	40	.....	40
12	Gauley Lumber Co.....	Camden-on-Gaul'y	Dressed lumber ..	48	10	104	.....	104
13	Abbott, D. E., & Co.....	Central City.....	Portraits & frames	52	10	150	20	170
14	Baker & Spitzer.....	Central City.....	Dressed lumber....	52	10	25	....	25
15	Reader Box Mfg. Co.....	Central City.....	Wooden boxes.....	52	10	20	.....	20
16	Central City Brick Co.....	Central City.....	Brick.....	30	10	45	.....	45
17	Central City Bung Co.	Central City.....	Wooden bungs.....	52	10	35	.....	35
18	Central Veneer Co.....	Central City.....	Veneering	52	10	35	.....	35
19	Hartzell Handle Co.....	Central City.....	Wooden handles..	52	10	167	.....	167
20	Hembrick, J. W.....	Central City.....	Cooperage.....	28	10	58	.....	58
21	Holton Window Glass Co.....	Central City.....	Window glass.....	25	10	90	.....	90
22	Huntington Tumbler Co.....	Central City.....	Glassware	26	10	150	40	190
23	Philips, H. G. Co.....	Central City.....	Furniture	52	10	15	.....	15
24	West Virginia Brewing Co....	Central City.....	Beer.....	52	10	44	.....	44
25	Boone, E. A., Co.....	Charleston	Cust'm-md cloth'g	52	10	8	11	19
26	Branch, W. W. Co.....	Charleston	Dressed lumber	52	10	28	.....	28
27	Cablsh Bros.....	Charleston.....	Confect'ry & bread	52	10	10	1	11
28	Campbell Art Co.....	Charleston.....	H'dwo'd mldgs etc	52	10	40	.....	40
29	Capital City Vehicle Co.....	Charleston.....	Wagons.....	52	10	15	.....	15
30	Clay Lumber Co.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber....	50	10	225	.....	225
31	Conker & Guil.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber....	52	10	12	.....	12

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		Total.
						Males.	Females.	
32	Courtney, D. G.....	Charleston.....	Cooperage, Ties & Lumber.....	52	10	50		50
33	Devereux Lumber Co.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	70		70
34	Diamond Ice Co.....	Charleston.....	Ice.....	52	10	30		30
35	Donaldson Lumber Co.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber.....	48	10	97		97
36	Drillers' Lumber Co.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber.....	49	10	52		52
37	Elk Foundry & Machine Co.....	Charleston.....	Stoves & castings.	52	10	24		24
38	Glen Elk Furniture Co.....	Charleston.....	Furniture.....	50	10	80		80
39	Huffman, J. R.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber.....	49	10	22		22
40	James Lumber Co.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber.....	47	10	50		50
41	Kanawha Woolen Mills.....	Charleston.....	Textiles.....	50	10	20	54	74
42	Loewenstein & Son.....	Charleston.....	Leather goods.....	52	10	28	3	31
43	Morgan, John & J. S.....	Charleston.....	Dressed lumber.....	46	10	23		23
44	Ohio Valley Furniture Co.....	Charleston.....	Folding beds.....	52	10	100	2	102
45	Prince, Mahan & Keeney.....	Charleston.....	Confectionery.....	52	10	8	4	12
46	Schwabe & May.....	Charleston.....	Custom-made clothing.....	52	10	20	4	24
47	Bellar Bros.....	Charleston.....	Cigars.....	52	10	4	4	8
48	Silman Milling Co.....	Charleston.....	Flour.....	52	10	15		15
49	Tanners' & Dyers Extract Co.....	Charleston.....	Bark extracts.....	47	10	55		55
50	Thayer, O. A. & W. T.....	Charleston.....	Castings & mach'y.	52	10	60		60
51	Ward, Charles.....	Charleston.....	Machinery.....	48	10	75		75
52	Goetz, A. D.....	Charles Town.....	Leather goods.....	50	10	60	40	100
53	Clarksburg Brick Co.....	Clarksburg.....	Brick.....	45	10	27		27
54	Hart, C. & Bro.....	Clarksburg.....	Machinery.....	52	10	26		26
55	Koblegard Manufacturing Co....	Clarksburg.....	Stogies.....	52	10	14	10	24
56	LaFayette Window Glass Co....	Clarksburg.....	Window Glass.....	15	10	65		65
57	Osbourne, O. H.....	Clarksburg.....	Castings & Mach'y	46	10	23		23
58	Republic Glass Co.....	Clarksburg.....	Glassware.....	52	10	125	6	131
59	Ruhl, Koblegard & Co.....	Clarksburg.....	Cigars.....	51	10	17	5	22
60	Standard Mill Co.....	Clarksburg.....	Flour.....	52	10	28		28
61	Ward, A. & Son.....	Clarksburg.....	Machinery.....	52	10	16		16
62	Ritter, C. L. Lumbrr Co.....	Clay.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	174		174
63	Coketon Lumber Co.....	Coketon.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	120		120

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		Total.
						Males.	Females.	
64	Beaver Creek Lumber Co.....	Davis.....	Dressed lumber....	52	10	350		350
65	Blackwater Lumber Co.....	Davis.....	Dressed lumber....	52	10	147		147
66	United States Leather Co.....	Davis.....	Leather goods.....	52	10	116		116
67	West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	Davis.....	Paper pulp.....	52	10	125		125
68	Rumbarger, J. L. Lumber Co..	Dobbins.....	Dressed lumber....	50	10	372		372
69	Elkins Brick Co.....	Elkins.....	Brick.....	10	10	12		12
70	Russell, W. E. Lumber Co.....	Elkins.....	Dressed lumber....	47	10	16		16
71	Baker, J. N.....	Evansville.....	Textiles.....	20	10	7	5	12
72	Barnesville Manufacturing Co..	Fairmont.....	Textiles.....	50	10	20	11	31
73	Donnally, A. H.....	Fairmont.....	Drilling tools.....	52	10	18		18
74	Fairmont Brewing Co.....	Fairmont.....	Lager beer.....	31	10	36		36
75	Fairmont Glass Co.	Fairmont.....	Glassware.....	45	10	132	22	154
76	Holt, Clyde S.	Fairmont.....	Cigars.....	51	10	6	3	9
77	Johns Glass Co.....	Fairmont.....	Glass bottles.....	40	10	120		120
78	Wagner, Palmros Mfg. Co.....	Fairmont.....	Machinery.....	52	10	50		50
79	West Virginia Mfg. Co.....	Fairmont.....	Confectionery.....	52	10	10	26	36
80	Schenck, F. & Sons Co.....	Fulton.....	Beef & Pork pk'rs	52	10	85		85
81	Huffman, J. G. & Sons Co.....	Gormanian.....	Leather goods.....	52	10	162		162
82	Blatchley, Chas.....	Grafton.....	Wood pulp.....	52	10	14		14
83	Kennedy, C. W. & Co.....	Grafton.....	Wooden boxes....	50	10	23		23
84	McGill, T. C.....	Grafton.....	Sash & doors.....	52	10	45		45
85	White, G. W.....	Grafton.....	Cigars.....	52	10	16	10	26
86	Engleheart, John.....	Guiseman.....	Textiles.....	30	10	12	5	17
87	Rollyson, W. L.....	Guyandotte.....	Staves.....	40	10	45		45
88	Stewart, V. & B.....	Guyandotte.....	Textiles.....	30	10	5	9	14
89	Eyster & Son.....	Halltown.....	Straw braid.....	50	10	90		90
90	Hartford City Salt Co.....	Hartford City.....	Salt.....	48	10	74		74
91	Liverpool Salt Co.....	Hartford.....	Salt.....	48	10	85		85
92	Harper's Ferry Brewing Co.....	Harper's Ferry.....	Lager beer.....	52	10	10		10
93	Harper's Ferry Paper Co.....	Harper's Ferry.....	Wood pulp.....	42	10	31		31
94	Shenandoah Pulp Co.....	Harper's Ferry.....	Wood pulp.....	43	10	32		32
95	James, W Sons Co.....	Hinton.....	Dressed lumber....	52	10	74		74

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		Total.
						Males.	Females.	
96	Hollywood Mfg. Co.....	Hollywood.....	Textiles.....	48	10	18	.....	18
97	Gordon & Boom Lumber Co.....	Horton.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	350	.....	350
98	Lane Boom & Lumber Co.....	Horton.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	236	.....	236
99	American Car & Foundry Co....	Huntington.....	Car works.....	52	10	1160	.....	1160
100	Beswick, Samuel.....	Huntington.....	Furniture.....	52	10	10	.....	10
101	C. & O. Car Shops.....	Huntington.....	Car works.....	52	10	1150	.....	1150
102	Empire Lumber Co.	Huntington.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	150	.....	150
103	Ensign-Oscamp & Co.	Huntington.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	212	.....	212
104	Fitzgerald Plaster Co.....	Huntington.....	Plaster.....	40	10	20	.....	20
105	Floding, G. A.....	Huntington.....	Regalias.....	52	10	...	10	10
106	Goodson, Luther & Co.....	Huntington.....	Cigars.....	52	10	10	.....	10
107	Gwin Bros.....	Huntington.....	Flour.....	52	10	15	.....	15
108	Hawkins, E. & Co.....	Huntington.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	8	15	23
109	Huntington Excelsior Co.....	Huntington.....	Excelsior.....	52	10	14	.....	14
110	Huntington Ice Co.....	Huntington.....	Ice.....	30	10	10	...	10
111	Huntington Tumbler Co.....	Huntington.....	Glassware.....	12	10	123	18	141
112	Jarvis Bros. Foundry Co.....	Huntington.....	Castings.....	52	10	20	.....	20
113	Miller & Maxon.....	Huntington.....	Tools.....	52	10	12	.....	12
114	Miller Supply Co.....	Huntington.....	Machinery.....	52	10	15	.....	15
115	Mingo Coke Co.....	Huntington.....	Coke.....	52	10	45	.....	45
116	Northcott, G. A. & Co.....	Huntington.....	Cstm-made cloth'g	52	10	9	2	11
117	Ohio Valley Clay Co.....	Huntington.....	Brick.....	52	10	18	.....	18
118	Powhatan Cigar Co.....	Huntington.....	Cigars.....	45	10	13	60	73
119	Uhlman, W. A.....	Huntington.....	Foundry.....	52	10	6	.....	6
120	Valentine & Newcomb.....	Huntington.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	10	30	40
121	Van Bibber, C. D. & Co.....	Huntington.....	Cstm-made cloth'g	52	10	5	50	55
122	Wilder, H. H.....	Huntington.....	Cigars.....	52	10	5	.....	5
123	Keyser Table Works.....	Keyser.....	Tables.....	40	10	61	.....	61
124	Keyser Woolen Mills.....	Keyser.....	Textiles.....	...	10	45	28	73
125	Richardson & Bros.....	Keyser.....	Furniture.....	52	10	55	.....	55
126	Heating & Foundry Co.....	Leisureville.....	Foundry.....	25	10	16	.....	16
127	Scott & Hellestern.....	Leisureville.....	Glass bottles.....	42	10	35	.....	35

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901. Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		Total.
					Males.	Female.	
128	McLure Lumber Co.....	Mable..	Dressed lumber....	42 11	50	.....	50
129	Leedicker Tool Co.....	Mannington.....	Tools.....	52 10	20	.....	20
130	Mannington Glass Co.....	Mannington.....	Glassware.....	40 10	200	.....	200
131	Mannington Window Glass Co...	Mannington.....	Window glass.....	52 10	75	.....	75
132	Rust Manufacturing Co.....	Mannington.....	Machinery.....	52 10	25	.....	25
133	West Va. Boiler & Machine Co...	Mannington.....	Machinery.....	52 10	25	.....	25
134	Auburn Wagon Co.....	Martinsburg.....	Wagons.....	52 10	100	.....	100
135	Brooklyn Brass & Foundry Co...	Martinsburg.....	Brass Goods.....	52 10	55	.....	55
136	Crawford Woolen Mills.....	Martinsburg.....	Textiles.....	52 10	150	50	200
137	Hannis Distilling Co.....	Martinsburg.....	Distillery.....	36 10	50	.....	0
138	Kilbourn Knitting Machine Co.	Martinsburg.....	Hosiery.....	... 10	101	299	400
139	Martinsburg Cassimere Co.....	Martinsburg.....	Textiles.....	52 10	30	25	55
140	Middlesex Knitting Co.....	Martinsburg.....	Hosiery.....	52 10	30	163	193
141	Shenandoah Pants Co.....	Martinsburg.....	Cust'm made c'thgs	52 10	8	62	70
142	McMechen Manufacturing Co...	McMechen.....	Shirts.....	50 10	7	53	60
143	Herd, E.....	Morgantown.....	Cigars.....	52 10	7	.....	7
144	Lough Bros.....	Morgantown.....	Carriages.....	52 10	10	.....	10
145	Monongalia Textile Co.....	Morgantown.....	Textiles.....	52 10	65	13	78
146	Morgantown Glass Works.....	Morgantown.....	Glassware.....	49 10	150	100	250
147	Morgantown Planing Mill Co....	Morgantown.....	Dressed lumber....	52 9	11	.....	11
148	Seneca Glass Co.....	Morgantown.....	Glassware.....	51 10	225	40	265
149	Fostoria Glass Co.....	Moundsville.....	Glassware.....	50 10	350	150	500
150	Hess & Fisher.....	Moundsville.....	Dressed lumber....	52 10	20	.....	20
151	Schwabe, J. A., Co.....	Moundsville.....	Cradle fingers.....	52 10	10	.....	10
152	Seamon, A. J.....	Moundsville.....	Stogies.....	52 10	70	35	105
153	Mack Manufacturing Co.....	New Cumberland..	Fire brick.....	48 10	510	.....	510
154	McMahon, Porter & Co.....	New Cumberland..	Crockery ware.....	52 10	210	.....	210
155	Porter & McGaffery.....	New Cumberland..	Brick.....	46 10	50	.....	50
156	Koontz & Philips.....	New Martinsville..	Dressed lumber....	52 10	42	.....	42
157	New Martinsville Glass Co.....	New Martinsville..	Glassware.....	20 10	170	30	200
158	Bentley, Gerwig Furniture Co...	Parkersburg.....	Furniture.....	52 10	100	.....	100
159	Carritchus & Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Tools.....	52 10	26	.....	26

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishments.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		Total.
						Males.	Females.	
160	Crothers Brothers.....	Parkersburg.....	Foundry.....	52	10	35		35
161	Daily News Publishing Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Book bdg. & pub...	52	10	24		24
162	Daily Sentinel Publishing Co...	Parkersburg.....	Book bdg. & pub...	52	10	19	10	29
163	Daily State Journal.....	Parkersburg.....	Publishing.....	52	10	18	2	20
164	Dills Bros.....	Parkersburg.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	4	14	18
165	Glen, J. R. & Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Cigars.....	12	10	5	4	9
166	Kuder & Stern.....	Parkersburg.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	8	35	43
167	McKinney & Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	6	12	18
168	Model Family Laundry.....	Parkersburg.....	Laundry.....	52	10	4	10	14
169	Novelty Mills Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Flour.....	52	10	15		15
170	Parkersburg Brewing Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Lager beer.....	52	10	30		30
171	Parkersburg Chair Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Furniture.....	48	10	105	2	107
172	Parkersburg Mill Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Dressed lumber...	52	10	165		165
173	Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Drilling tools.....	51	10	40		40
174	Parkersburg Steam Laundry....	Parkersburg.....	Laundry.....	52	10	10	20	30
175	Romine & Stone Lumber Co....	Parkersburg.....	Dressed lumber...	52	10	32		32
176	Senseman Planing Mill Co.....	Parkersburg.....	Dressed lumber...	52	10	25		25
177	Surprise Store, The.....	Parkersburg.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	5	25	30
178	Sleppy, Charles S.....	Parkersburg.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	4	12	16
179	Thompson Steam Laundry.....	Parkersburg.....	Laundry.....	52	10	5	10	15
180	Wilson, H. S. & Son.....	Parkersburg.....	Dressed lumber....	49	10	30		30
181	Woodward Manufacturing Co..	Parkersburg.....	Leather goods.....	52	10	8		8
182	Mt. State Brick & Tile Co.....	Pt. Pleasant.....	Brick & tile.....	35	10	23		23
183	Palmer, C. R.....	Robinson.....	Dressed lumber....	50	10	297		297
184	Brown, J. F. & Bros.....	Ronceverte.....	Cooperage.....	36	10	20		20
185	St. Lawrence Boom & Mfg. Co...	Ronceverte.....	Dressed lumber....	52	10	90		90
186	Sistersville Window Glass Co...	Sistersville.....	Window Glass.....	52	10	65		65
187	Camden Clay Co.....	Spillman.....	Brick.....	50	10	78		78
188	Montague Manufacturing Co....	St. Albans.....	Woodwork suppl's	52	10	68		68
189	Riggs, J. W., Son & Co.....	Terra Alta.....	Textiles.....	51	10	13	10	23
190	Eagle Glass Manufacturing Co..	Wellsburg.....	Glassware.....	52	10	200	190	390
191	Frank Glass Co.....	Wellsburg.....	Glassware.....	52	10	107	7	114

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

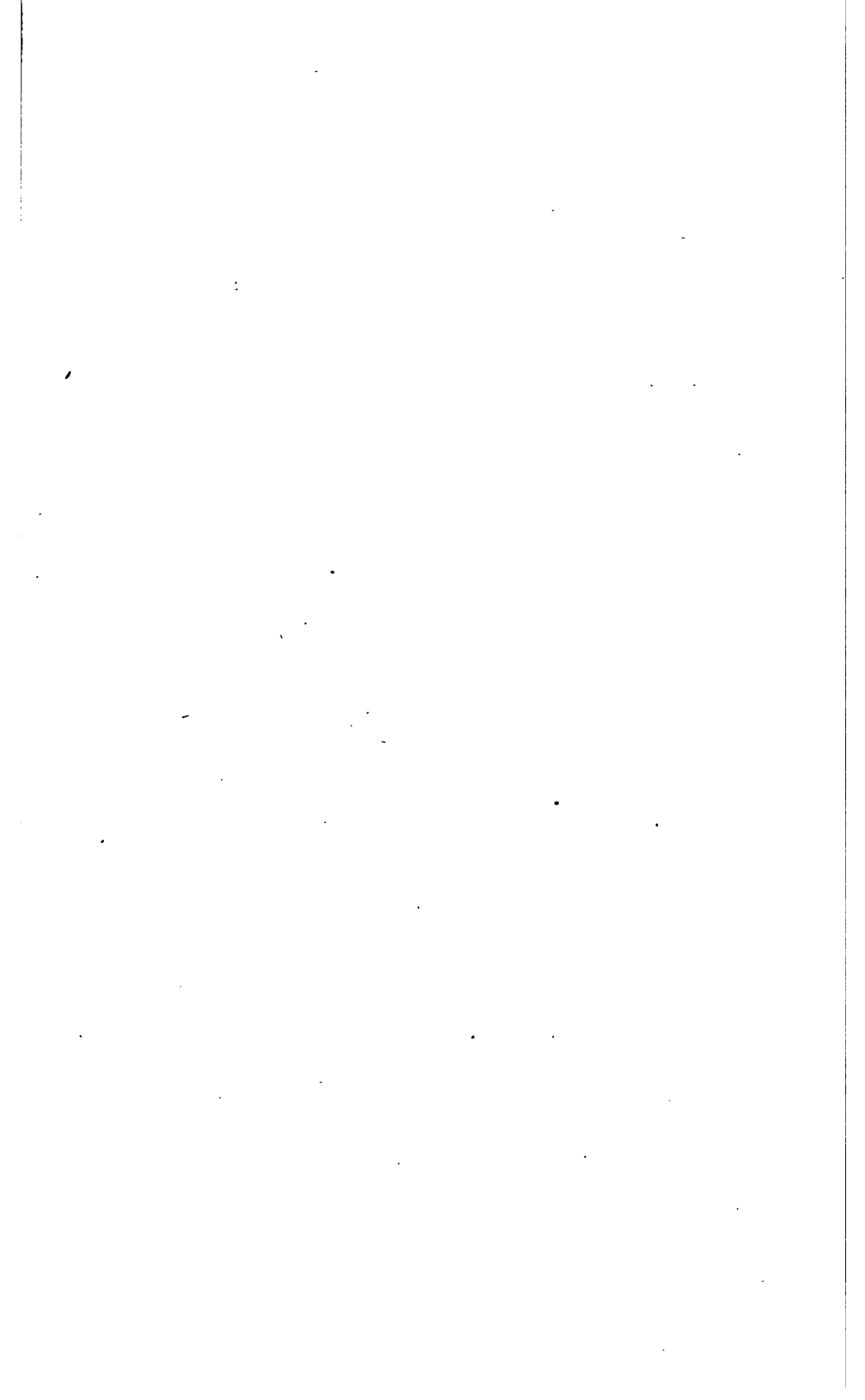
Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		Total.
						Males.	Females.	
192	George Glass Co.....	Wellsburg.....	Glassware.....	52	10	110	25	135
198	Harvey Paper Co.....	Wellsburg.....	Paper.....	52	12	15	2	17
194	Helsley, Richard	Wellsburg.....	Cigars.....	50	10	8	.....	5
195	Riverside Glass Co.....	Wellsburg.....	Glassware.....	49	10	77	13	90
196	MaGill, J. L.....	West Grafton.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	9	.....	9
197	Weston Planing Mill Co.....	Weston.....	Dressed lumber.....	44	10	18	.....	18
198	Wilson Lumber Co.....	Wilson.....	Lumber.....	52	10	60	.....	60
199	Acme Box Co.....	Wheeling.....	Wooden boxes.....	51	10	36	1	37
200	American Tin Plate Co., (La- Belle Plant).....	Wheeling.....	Tin plate.....	39	10	459	57	516
201	Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co.....	Wheeling.....	Scrap tobacco.....	50	10	75	280	355
202	Brown Tailor Co.....	Wheeling.....	Cust'm made c'thg.....	52	10	10	15	25
203	Central Glass Works.....	Wheeling.....	Glassware.....	38	10	370	130	500
204	Eureka Laundry Co.....	Wheeling.....	Laundry.....	52	10	3	35	38
205	Exley, Watkins & Co.....	Wheeling.....	Table delicacies.....	52	10	18	58	76
206	Flaccus & Bros.....	Wheeling.....	Table delicacies.....	52	10	23	71	94
207	Good, L. S.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	8	12	20
208	Hannan Bros.....	Wheeling.....	Cigars.....	49	10	85	15	100
209	House & Herrmann	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	41	12	53
210	Hughs', Thomas, Co.....	Wheeling.....	Cust'm made c'thg.....	52	10	8	9	17
211	Huffman, J. G. & Sons' Co.....	Wheeling.....	Tannery.....	52	10	96	.....	96
212	Jacobs, Henry.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	3	7	10
213	Klevus, Kraft Co.....	Wheeling.....	Dressed lumber.....	52	10	38	.....	38
214	LaBelle Iron Works.....	Wheeling.....	Steel plate & nails.....	50	10	325	.....	325
215	Loos, Hugo.....	Wheeling.....	Cigars.....	52	10	17	4	21
216	Marsh & Son.....	Wheeling.....	Cigars.....	50	10	150	.....	150
217	McFadden, J. M.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	18	.....	18
218	McGregory, J. G.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	3	18	21
219	McKay Shoe Nail Co.....	Wheeling.....	Shoe nails.....	40	10	50	8	58
220	McMechen, G. K., & Son Co.....	Wheeling.....	Table delicacies.....	52	10	65	135	200
221	Meinhart & Metz.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	3	7	10
222	Miller, John F.....	Wheeling.....	Cigars.....	52	10	51	.....	51

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.	Daily Hours of Labor.	Number Em- ployed.		
						Males	Females.	Total.
223	Muhn & Brandfass.....	Wheeling.....	Cigars.....	51	10	20	6	26
224	National Biscuit Co.....	Wheeling.....	Bakery.....	52	10	49	5	54
225	North Wheeling Glass Co.....	Wheeling.....	Glass bottles.....	39	10	134	6	140
226	Ohio Valley Tobacco Co.....	Wheeling.....	Scrap tobacco.....	40	10	6	8	14
227	Pearl Laundry Co.....	Wheeling.....	Laundry.....	52	10	4	11	15
228	Phillips Machine Co.....	Wheeling.....	Machinery.....	52	10	15	.....	15
229	Pollack, August.....	Wheeling.....	Stogies & cigars.....	52	10	178	62	238
230	Reymann Brewing Co.....	Wheeling.....	Lager beer.....	52	10	110	.....	110
231	Riverside Pottery Co.....	Wheeling.....	Sanitary ware.....	50	10	88	12	100
232	Schmubach Brewing Co.....	Wheeling.....	Lager beer.....	52	10	80	.....	80
233	Snook, George M., & Co.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	20	36	56
234	Snow Flake Laundry Co.....	Wheeling.....	Laundry.....	52	10	3	9	12
235	Spears Axle Works.....	Wheeling.....	Axles.....	52	10	85	1	86
236	Spears & Riddle.....	Wheeling.....	Axles & machinery.....	52	10	28	.....	28
237	Steinmetz Box Co.....	Wheeling.....	Wooden boxes.....	52	10	10	25	35
238	Stifel, J. A., & Sons.....	Wheeling.....	Textiles.....	52	10	42	8	50
239	Stifel, George E., Co.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	30	70	100
240	Stone & Thomas.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	80	120	200
241	Taylor, George R., Co.....	Wheeling.....	Mercantile.....	52	10	12	14	26
242	United Shoe Machinery Co.....	Wheeling.....	Shoe nails.....	40	10	42	6	48
243	Warwick China Co.....	Wheeling.....	Queensware.....	50	10	125	150	275
244	Warwick Tool Co.....	Wheeling.....	Miners' tools.....	52	10	90	.....	90
245	West Virginia Steel Co.	Wheeling.....	Metal ceilings.....	40	10	35	1	36
246	Wheeling Awning & Tent Co....	Wheeling.....	Tents & awnings.....	52	10	3	12	15
247	Wheeling Box Co.....	Wheeling.....	Cigar boxes.....	52	10	12	32	44
248	Wheeling Corrugating Co.....	Wheeling.....	Corrugated iron.....	52	10	489	11	500
249	Wheeling Hinge Co.....	Wheeling.....	Hinges.....	52	10	210	28	238
250	Wheeling Mattress Co.....	Wheeling.....	Mattresses.....	52	10	28	8	33
251	Wheeling Mould & Foundry Co.....	Wheeling.....	Brass goods.....	52	10	250	2	252
252	Wheeling Pottery Co.....	Wheeling.....	Granite ware.....	50	10	250	200	450
253	Wheeling Stamping Co.....	Wheeling.....	Metal goods.....	52	10	81	190	271

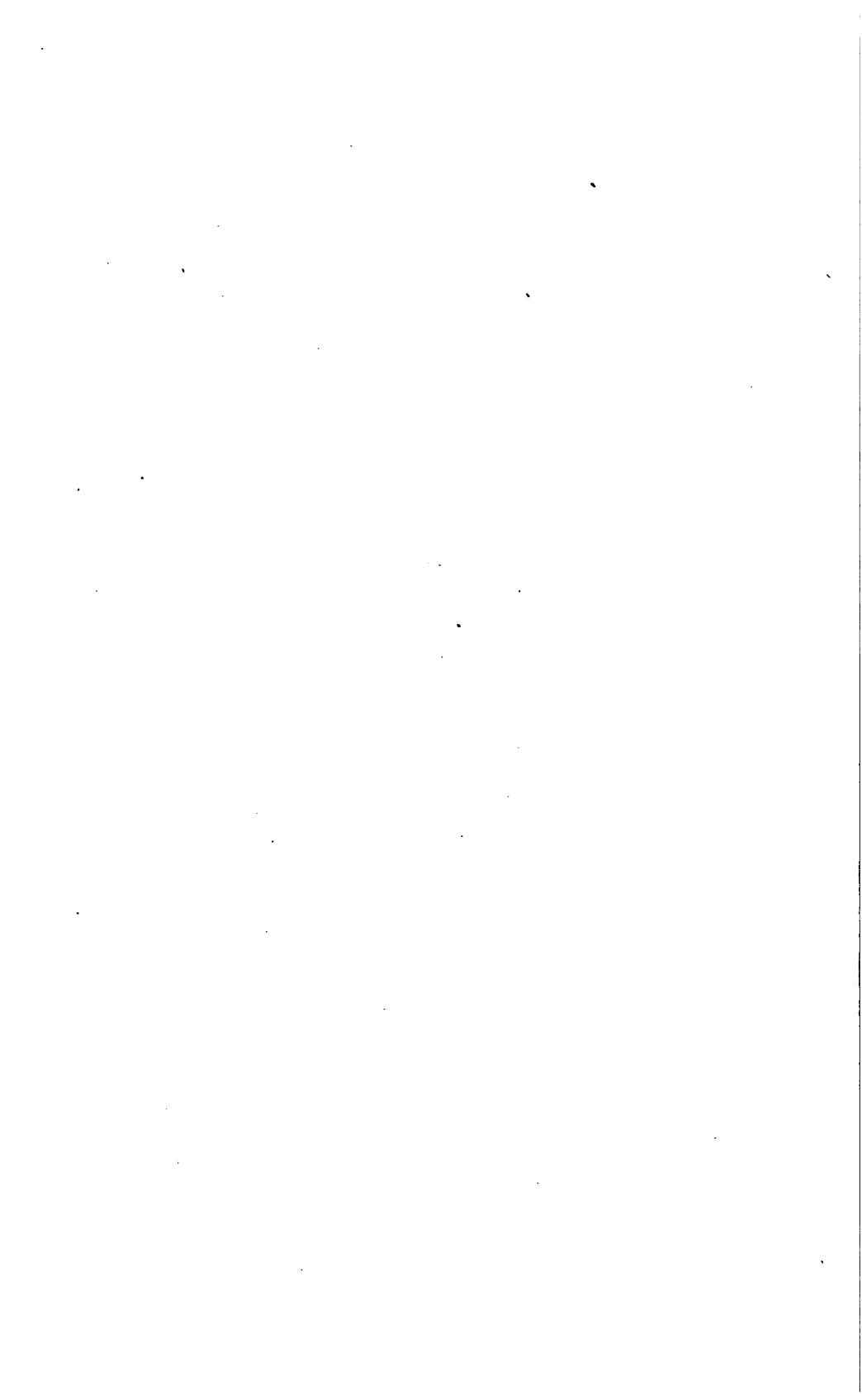
REPORT OF INSPECTION.

Number of Establishment.	Name of Establishment.	Location.	Industry.	Weeks in Operation 1901.		Daily Hours of Labor.		Number Em- ployed.		Total.
								Males.	Females.	
254	Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. (Belmont Plant).....	Wheeling	Steel plate	42	10	253	....			253
255	Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. (Top Mill).....	Wheeling.....	Steel plate.....	47	10	117	....			117
256	Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. (Top Mill).....	Wheeling	Pig metal.....	52	10	89	.....			89
257	Whittaker Iron Co.....	Wheeling	Sheet steel & iron ..	48	10	491	16			507
258	White Swan Laundry.....	Wheeling	Laundry	52	10	2	14			16
259	Wilson & Son.....	Wheeling	Dressed lumber	52	10	64	.....			64
260	Wood, W. W , Co.....	Wheeling.. ..	Dressed lumber....	52	10	35	.....			35



CHAPTER VI.

1. LABOR LEGISLATION—1901.
2. ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.
3. LABOR CONDITIONS.
4. VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF LABOR STATISTICS.
5. LABOR DAY.
6. CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.
7. RECOMMENDATIONS.



LABOR LEGISLATION--1901.

The term labor legislation in the title of this section includes all legislation relating to the conditions of employment and directly operating to improve the social status of the industrial classes.

The following laws, affecting the interests of labor, were enacted by the West Virginia Legislature, Session of 1901:

AN ACT to create and establish a free public employment bureau.

(Passed February 13, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 15, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the legislature of West Virginia:

1. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to organize and establish, in connection with the bureau of labor, a Free Public Employment Bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications from persons seeking employment and applications from persons seeking to employ labor.

2. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received directly or indirectly from persons applying for work, information, or help through said department. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to employ such assistance, and incur such expense as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this act. But such assistance and expense shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

3. The expenses of the employment bureau shall be paid in the same manner and way as other expenses of the bureau of labor, and there is hereby appropriated five hundred dollars to carry out the provisions of this act.

AN ACT making provisions for the prevention of accidents and for the preservation of life and health of employes in the manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishments, where persons, male and female, are employed.

(Passed February 14, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 16, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. In all manufacturing, mechanical and other establishments, in this State, where the machinery, beltings, shafting, gearing, drums and elevators, are so arranged and placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein, while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be safely and securely guarded when possible, and if not possible, the notices of the danger shall be conspicuously posted in such establishments, and no minor or female of any age shall be permitted to clean any of the mill gearing or machinery in such establishments while the same is in motion.

2. The opening of all hatchways, elevators and well holes, upon each floor of every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or public building

in this State, shall be protected by good and sufficient trap doors, self-closing hatches, or strong guard rails at least three feet high. All due vigilance shall be used to keep such trap doors closed at all times, except when in actual use.

3. In every factory, work shop or establishment, in this State, where females are employed, where unclean work of any kind has to be performed, suitable places shall be provided for such females to wash and to change clothing, and stairs in use by females shall, in all such establishments, be properly screened, and separate water closets shall be provided for the use of employes of either sex, in all manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishments in this State, where persons of both sexes are employed.

4. In every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishments, in this State, wherein females are employed, there shall be provided, and conveniently located, seats sufficient to comfortably seat such females; and during such times as such females are not necessarily required by their duties to be upon their feet, they shall be allowed to occupy the seats provided.

5. And all establishments, to which this act applies, must be kept in a clean condition; the sanitary and hygienic regulations shall be such as will not endanger or be injurious to the lives or health of the employes employed therein.

6. And any person or persons, firm or corporation of any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other establishment, business or calling, in this State, to which this act applies, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned until such fine and costs are fully paid.

7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor or his assistant to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction in this State.

8. All fines collected for violation of this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which the offense was committed.

9. The provisions of this act shall become effective within ninety days after the date of its passage, and as soon as possible thereafter the Commissioner of Labor shall cause a printed copy thereof to be transmitted to all employers of labor in this State.

AN ACT making provisions for the protection of street car employes from the inclemencies of the weather.

(Passed February 11, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 18, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. From and after the first of January in the year of our Lord 1902,

it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, or corporation, owning or operating a street railway in this State, or for any officer or agent thereof having charge or control of the management of such line of railway, or the cars thereof, operating electric, cable or other cars propelled either by steam, cable or electricity, which require the constant services, care or attention of any person or persons upon the platforms of any such car, to require or permit such services, attention or care, of any of its employes, or any other person or persons, between the first day of November and the first day of April thereafter of each year, unless such person, partnership or corporation, its officers or superintending or managing agents, have first provided the platforms of said car or cars with a proper and sufficient enclosure constructed of wood, iron and glass, or similar suitable material, sufficient to protect such employes from exposure to the winds and inclemencies of the weather; *provided*, that such enclosure shall be constructed so as not to obstruct the vision of the person operating such car, or to endanger or interfere with its safe management by the operator.

2. From and after January first in the year of our Lord 1902, it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation, so owning or operating street railways using steam, electric or cable cars, or any managing officer or agent thereof, to cause or permit to be used upon such line of railway, between said November first and April first of each and every year thereafter, and any car or cars upon which the services of any employe, such as specified in section one of this act, is required, unless said car or cars shall be provided with the enclosure required by section one of this act.

3. Any person, partnership or corporation, owning, operating, superintending or managing any such line of street railway, or managing or superintending officer or agent thereof, who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of section one or two of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and in default of payment of the same, imprisonment in the county jail in which such conviction is had until such fine shall be paid. Each day that any said person or persons, partnership or corporation, cause or permit any of their said employes to operate such car or cars in violation of the provisions of section one and two of this act, or cause or permit a car or cars to be used or operated in violation of section two of this act, shall be deemed a separate offense; *provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to cars used and known as trailing cars.

4. It is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of any county in which any such street railway is situated and operated, upon information given him by any credible person, or upon knowledge that he may possess, that any person, partnership or corporation, has violated any of the provisions of this act, to promptly prosecute such person, members of such partnership or corporation, for such violation.

AN ACT to provide for the inspection and regulation of oil used for illuminating purposes in coal mines.

(Passed February 15, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 20, 1901.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. That only animal, vegetable or paraffine oil or other oil as free from the evolution of smoke as a standard cotton-seed oil, when burned in a miner's torch, shall be used in any open lamp or torch for illuminating purposes in any coal mine in this State, and that kerosene and blackstrap oil, or a mixture of kerosene and blackstrap, shall not be used in miner's torches for illuminating purposes in any coal mine in this State; except that a mixture of mineral oil (other than blackstrap oil) and vegetable oil can be used upon machinery used as a motive power to haul coal in any mine in this State, and except, further, that a mixture of mineral and vegetable oil can be used for all stationary lights.

2. A standard cotton-seed oil shall have the following test: 1. It shall be free from mineral oils or mineral oil compounds. 2. It shall be tested in a glass tube one and one-half inches in diameter by eight inches deep, and the oil shall be at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit when the test is made, and shall not exceed twenty-four degrees Tagliabue hydrometer.

3. If the oil to be tested is below forty-five degrees Fahrenheit temperature, it must be slowly heated until it reaches eighty-five degrees temperature. Should the oil be above forty-five degrees temperature and below sixty-five degrees it must be heated to seventy degrees, when, in either case, it must be well shaken and allowed to cool gradually to a temperature of sixty degrees, when the test must be made.

4. In testing the gravity of oil the hydrometer must be, when possible, read from below, and the last line which appears under the surface of the oil shall be regarded as the true reading.

5. Where the oil is tested in difficult circumstances an allowance of one-half of one degree may be made for error of parallax.

6. All oil sold to be used for illuminating purposes in the mines of this State shall be contained in barrels, casks or packages, branded conspicuously with the name and address of the manufacturer of said oil, the specific gravity of the same and the date of shipment.

7. Any person, firm or corporation, either by themselves or an agent or employe, which shall sell or offer for sale for illuminating in any mine, in this State, any oil or any mixture or compound of oils which does not comply with the tests as prescribed in section one of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

8. And any miner, or employe in any mine, or employe of any mine operator or mine owner, who shall knowingly use or permit to be used for illuminating purposes in any mine, in this State, any oil other than that prescribed in section one of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for

each and every offense; and in default of payment of such fine within twenty days from the day of conviction shall be given a sentence in the county jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than sixty days.

9. It shall be the duty of the district mine inspectors wherever they have reason to believe that oil is being used, or sold or offered for sale, in violation of the provisions of this act, to take samples of the same and have them tested under the direction of the chief mine inspector; and if they are found to be inferior to the quality prescribed by this act, the inspector shall make complaint to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offense is committed, who shall forthwith commence proceedings against the offender in any court of competent jurisdiction. Any miner, mine employe, firm, corporation or their agents, who shall refuse to permit the mine inspector to examine his or their oil used for or sold for illuminating purposes in the coal mines, in this State, shall be guilty of a violation of this act, and may be taken before any justice of the peace and fined five dollars or imprisoned in the county jail for ten days for each offense.

10. In all cases of prosecution, where the accused stands convicted of a violation of this act, the costs of such prosecution shall be borne by the person, firm or corporation so convicted, and in case of failure to convict the accused the State shall pay the costs in the same manner as in other prosecutions for misdemeanors.

AN ACT providing for the weighing of certain products and fixing and prescribing the duties of check-weighman or weighmaster.

(Passed February 22, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 23, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. Where the amount of wages paid to any of the persons employed in any manufacturing, mining, or otherwise public enterprise employing labor, depend upon the amount produced by weight or measure, the persons so employed may, at their own cost, station or appoint at each place appointed for the weighing or measuring of the products of their labor a check weighman or measurer, who shall in all cases be appointed by a majority ballot of the workmen employed at the works where he is appointed to act as such check-weighman or measurer.

2. Every corporation, company, or person engaged in the business of coal mining in this State, where such check-weighman is employed by the miners working at such mines, shall furnish such check weighman with a check or number and pay the said check-weighman for all coal placed to his check or number same per ton as is paid to the miners. Each of the persons so employed to see the weighing of said coal before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his employment shall take and subscribe an oath before a justice of the peace or a notary public, that he will honestly and impartially do and perform the duties of his employment and do equal and exact justice between employers and employes to the best of his judgment, skill and ability.

3. This act shall apply to all weights, balances, steelyards, and weighing machines and measures used in any factory, mine, mill or otherwise industrial concerns, for determining the wages payable to any person employed according to the mineral or otherwise products produced by them through their labors.

4. Where the weighman is mutually selected by the consent of a majority of the miners working in any mine and the operator or agent of said company, it shall not be considered necessary to employ said check-weighman, but at any time that either of the parties to said agreement should become dissatisfied with said weighman they may dismiss him on ten days' notice or the miners may employ a check-weighman. Any corporation, company, or person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each and every offense not less than ten or more than two hundred dollars.

It shall be the duty of every court in each county, in which any such coal mine is operated and in which a grand jury is empaneled, to give this act in charge to the grand jury.

AN ACT to amend and re-enact section two of chapter fifty-seven of the Acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, concerning the Miners' Hospitals.

(Passed February 18, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 20, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. That section two of chapter fifty-seven of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

2. Each of said hospitals shall be under the control of a board of directors, as hereinafter provided. The governor shall, on the tenth day of March, 1901, or as soon thereafter, as convenient, and every four years thereafter, nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, four directors for each of said three boards, whose term of office shall begin on the first day of April next after their appointment and continue for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Not more than three of the directors of any of said boards shall belong to the same political party. No person shall be appointed a director who is not a citizen and voter of this State. Each director before entering on the discharge of the duties of his office shall take the oath prescribed by law, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The term of office of the directors now in office shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and one.

AN ACT providing for the protection of Union Labels and Trade Marks.

(Passed February 21, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 23, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. Whenever any person, firm or corporation, or any association or union of workingmen, has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter

adopt or use any label, trademark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known, or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or any other products of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale, by such person, firm, corporation or association or union of workmen, or by a member or members of such association or union, and shall register the same as provided in section three of this act, it shall be unlawful to knowingly counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or to knowingly use, sell, offer for sale, or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

2. Whoever so knowingly counterfeits or imitates any such registered label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or knowingly sells or offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such registered label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or knowingly keeps or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise, or any other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed or knowingly keeps or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, fixed, printed, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

3. Every such person, firm, corporation, association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, a label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as provided in section one of this act, shall register the same by filing the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies counterparts or fac similes thereof, with said secretary and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, shall be filed; the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing, or on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same; that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the fac similes or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of one dollar. Said secretary shall deliver to such person, association, or union, so filing or causing to be filed any such label, trade-mark, term, design, device or

form of advertisement so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, firm, corporation, association, or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificates of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such labels, trade marks, terms, designs, devices or forms of advertisement. Said secretary of state shall not record for any person, union or association, any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade mark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement theretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation, union or association. But the said secretary shall file and record under this act any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, which may have been previously filed by any person, firm, corporation or any association or union of workmen, provided the person, firm, corporation, association or union seeking to file and record under this act is the same person, firm, corporation, association or union that previously filed or recorded the same label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

4. Any person who shall for himself, or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation, association or union, procure the filing of any label, trade mark, term, design, or form of advertisement, in the office of the secretary of state, under the provisions of this act, by making any known false or fraudulent representations, or declaration, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

5. Every such person, firm, corporation, association or union adopting or using any such registered label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit for damages to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and award the complainant in any such suit damages resulting from such manufacture, use, sale or display, as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay such person, association or union, all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, sale or display; and such court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

6. Every person, firm, corporation, association or union, who shall knowingly use or display the genuine label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement of any such person, firm, corporation, association or union when registered as aforesaid, in any manner, not being authorized so to do by such person, firm, corporation, association or union, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by im-

prisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by any officer or member of such association or union on behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

7. Any person, firm, corporation, association, or union, who shall in any way knowingly use the name or seal of any such person, firm, corporation, association or union, or officer thereof, in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to so use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

8. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as effecting or impairing any right or remedy at law or in equity now existing for the protection of any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, whether or not the same is registered under the provisions hereof.

AN ACT to amend and re-enact chapter fifty-nine of the acts of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and also sections five, ten and eleven of chapter fifty of the acts of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and to add section twenty thereto, relating to mine ventilation, inspection and drainage.

(Passed February 14, 1901. In effect ninety days from passage. Approved February 21, 1901.)

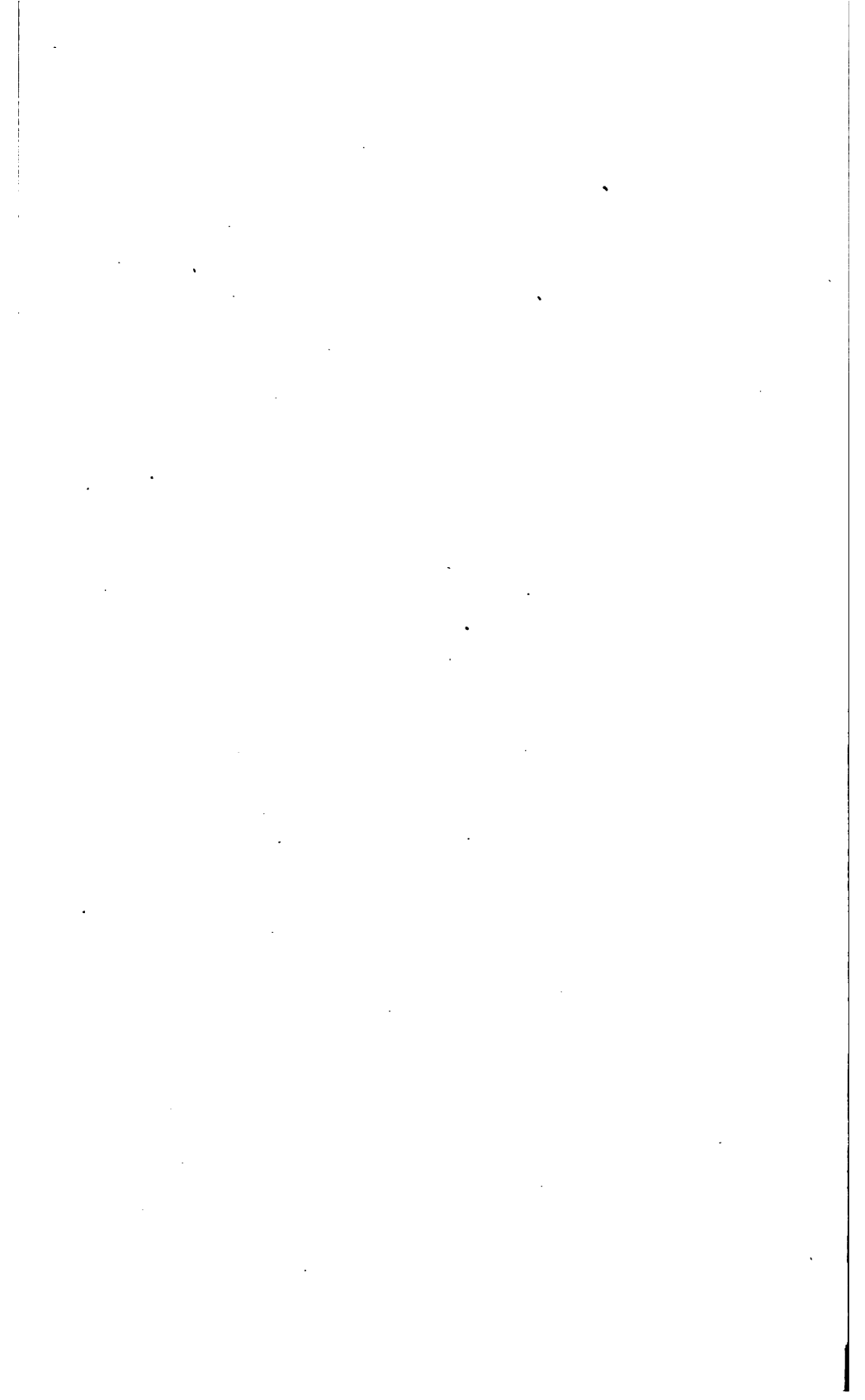
Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. That chapter fifty-nine of the acts of the Legislature of West Virginia of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, concerning "mine ventilation and inspection" be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1a. The governor of the State, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint one district mine inspector for each of the five mining districts created by this act, and a chief mine inspector who shall supervise and control the mine inspection of the State of West Virginia, and the chief shall have power to call the assistance of any one of the other five mine inspectors to any district in the State of West Virginia in case of emergency; and the chief mine inspector shall keep the reports furnished him by the five mine inspectors, and in addition thereto he shall copy said reports in a book or books by him purchased and kept for the purpose, and he shall index the same, and said books shall be open for inspection upon request of any citizen of the State, and upon the request of the governor or attorney general of this State, the said chief mine inspector shall lay said books and reports before either of said officers, and also maps of mines furnished him by the said district mine inspectors.

b. Any chief mine inspector who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, and may, in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

And each of the five mine inspectors shall report in writing monthly to the chief mine inspector, the number and condition of all the mines



LABOR LEGISLATION--1901.

The term labor legislation in the title of this section includes all legislation relating to the conditions of employment and directly operating to improve the social status of the industrial classes.

The following laws, affecting the interests of labor, were enacted by the West Virginia Legislature, Session of 1901:

AN ACT to create and establish a free public employment bureau.

(Passed February 13, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 15, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the legislature of West Virginia:

1. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to organize and establish, in connection with the bureau of labor, a Free Public Employment Bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications from persons seeking employment and applications from persons seeking to employ labor.

2. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received directly or indirectly from persons applying for work, information, or help through said department. The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to employ such assistance, and incur such expense as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this act. But such assistance and expense shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

3. The expenses of the employment bureau shall be paid in the same manner and way as other expenses of the bureau of labor, and there is hereby appropriated five hundred dollars to carry out the provisions of this act.

AN ACT making provisions for the prevention of accidents and for the preservation of life and health of employes in the manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other establishments, where persons, male and female, are employed.

(Passed February 14, 1901. In effect 90 days from passage. Approved February 16, 1901.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. In all manufacturing, mechanical and other establishments, in this State, where the machinery, beltings, shafting, gearing, drums and elevators, are so arranged and placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein, while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be safely and securely guarded when possible, and if not possible, the notices of the danger shall be conspicuously posted in such establishments, and no minor or female of any age shall be permitted to clean any of the mill gearing or machinery in such establishments while the same is in motion.

2. The opening of all hatchways, elevators and well holes, upon each floor of every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or public building

mine inspector created by this act, shall divide the State of West Virginia into five mining districts.

2. That sections 5, 10 and 11 of the acts of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, concerning "the working, ventilation and drainage of coal mines, &c.," be amended and re-enacted to read as follows, and subsection twenty be added thereto:

5. The operator or agent of every coal mine shall, within six months after the passage of this act, make, or cause to be made, unless already made and filed, an accurate map or plan of such mine, on a scale to be stated thereon, not exceeding one hundred feet, to the inch. Such map or plan shall show the openings or excavations, the shafts, slopes, airways, entries, headings, rooms, pillars, etc., and such portions of such mine or mines as may have been abandoned, the general inclination of the coal strata, and so much of the property lines and the outcrop of the coal seam of the tract of land on which said mine is located, as may be within one thousand feet of any part of the workings of such mine. A true copy of such map or plan shall, within the six months aforesaid, be delivered by such operator to the inspector of his district, to be preserved among the records of his office, and turned over to his successor in office; and the original map, or a true copy thereof, shall be kept by such operator at the office of the mine, and open at all reasonable times for the examination and use of the inspector; and such operator shall, twice within every twelve months, and not more than seven months apart, while the mine is in operation, cause such mine to be surveyed and the map thereof extended so as to accurately show the progress of the workings, the property lines and the outcrop as above provided; and he shall immediately thereafter notify the inspector of his district, who shall forward to the said operator, or his engineer, the maps held by such inspector to be extended as above required.

10. The operator or agent of every coal mine, whether worked by shaft, slope or drift shall provide and hereafter maintain for every such mine ample means of ventilation, affording no less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each and every person employed in such mine, and as much more as the circumstances may require, which shall be circulated around the main headings and cross headings and working places, to an extent that will dilute, render harmless and carry off, the noxious and dangerous gases generated therein; and as the working places shall advance break-throughs for air shall be made every one hundred feet in the pillars, or brattice shall be used, so as to properly ventilate the face, and all the break-throughs, not required for the passage of air, shall be properly closed with brattice, or brattices shall be used, so as to keep the working places well and properly ventilated. In all mines generating fire damp and where there is every reason to believe that gas will be constantly encountered in the future workings and developments of the mine, all stoppings on the main entries shall be constructed in a substantial manner and as nearly as practicable air-tight, except for temporary purposes; doors on main haul-ways shall be avoided in gaseous mines where practicable, and overcasts adopted when and where the same may expediently

be built, and where doors are used they must be built in a substantial manner and hung so as to close automatically when unobstructed. All old unused workings and abandoned parts of the mines must be protected by such safeguards as will prevent the dangerous overflow of any standing gas therein, and all avenues leading thereto shall be so arranged and conducted as to give cautionary notice to all such workmen in such mines of the danger in entering therein. And in order to secure the safety of the workmen in general against danger in said abandoned or worked out parts of the mines notices shall be put up and kept standing as far as practical, which shall afford warning to all such workmen not to enter in such parts of said mines; and in addition thereto, all persons, other than those specially charged with that duty, are hereby forbidden to enter such abandoned parts of such mines where gas may be found. And for violation of this provision of this act, such person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and be confined in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than one year. No miner or other employe shall take into the mine in this State any larger quantity of powder or other explosive than he or they may reasonably expect to use during their term of employment of one day of twelve hours. In all mines where explosive gas, or other gas of a dangerous or poisonous nature, is known to generate in large and dangerous quantities, the workmen shall be immediately instructed to withdraw from the mine in case of stoppage of the fan, or heavy falls of the roof which may obstruct the main intake or return airway, until such obstruction is removed. And it shall be unlawful in all mines where gas is being generated in large and dangerous quantities, to use any other mechanical power for ventilation purpose except fan power, or the equal thereof; and the fan or other power, shall be kept in operation night and day unless written permission to do otherwise be granted by the chief inspector or the district inspector in whose district the mine is situated; but no mine operator shall be required to keep such fan going where it is necessary to shut it down for the purposes of repairing machinery or doing other work in the mines which may make it necessary. It shall be unlawful for any miner after having exploded in any working place sixty cubical inches or more of powder, in one or more blasts, in any mine known to generate gas in large and dangerous quantities, to enter such working place and attempt to resume work in any manner whatever with a naked light in less than twenty minutes after the blast has been exploded.

It shall be the duty of every mine owner or operator in this State whose mine or mines are known to generate fire damp or other dangerous gas or gases, in dangerous quantities, to employ a "Fire Boss," or "Bosses" where necessary, who shall be a citizen or citizens of this State, and have such knowledge of fire damp and other dangerous gases as to be able to detect the same with the use of safety lamps, and shall have a practical knowledge of the subject of ventilation of mines and the machinery and appliances used for that purpose, and be a person with at least three

years' experience in mines generating such fire damp and dangerous gases. It shall be the duty of said fire boss or bosses where employed in said gaseous mines to fix and determine upon some intelligent plan to warn and give notice to all the employes of such mines, when they may be permitted to enter such mine or mines to begin work upon each shaft of their employment; and it shall further be the duty of said fire boss or bosses to go into all the working places of such mine or mines where gas is known to exist, in dangerous quantities, and carefully examine the same with a safety lamp, and do, or cause to be done, whatever may be necessary to remove from such working place or places all dangerous gases and make the same safe for persons to enter therein as workmen in such mine or mines; such examination and removal of said gases shall be made immediately before each shift begins to work in such mines, and thereafter to at once give such notice or warning to the employes in said mine or mines on the outside thereof that the same is safe for them to enter therein and begin work. In the performance of the duties on the part of the fire boss or bosses they shall have no superior officers, but all the employes working inside of said mine or mines shall be subordinate to said fire boss or bosses in this particular work. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter said mine or mines for any purpose at the beginning of work upon each shift therein until such signal or warning has been given by said fire boss or bosses on the outside of said mine or mines as to the safety thereof, as herein provided, except under the direction of said fire boss or bosses, and then for the purpose of assisting in making said mine safe; and each person who shall enter such mine before such notice or signal has been given shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than one year. In all mines generating fire damp, accumulations of fine, dry coal dust shall, as far as practicable, be prevented, and such dust shall, whenever necessary, be kept properly watered down. The safety lamps used for examining any mine or which may be used for working therein, shall be furnished by, and be the property of the operator of the mine, and shall be in charge of some person to be designated by the "Fire Boss," and at least one safety lamp shall be kept at every coal mine whether such mine generates fire damp or not.

11. In order to better secure the proper ventilation of every coal mine and promote the health and safety of persons employed therein, the operator or agent shall employ a competent and practical inside overseer, to be called "mining boss," who shall be a citizen of this State and an experienced coal miner, or any person having three years experience in a coal mine, who shall keep a careful watch over the ventilating apparatus and the airways, traveling ways, pumps and drainage; and shall see that, as the miners advance their excavations, proper break-throughs are made to properly ventilate the mine, and that all loose coal, slate and rock overhead in the working places and along the haul-ways be removed or carefully secured so as to prevent danger to persons employed in such mines; and that sufficient props, caps and timbers, as nearly as possible

of suitable dimensions, are furnished for the places where they are to be used; and such props, caps and timbers shall be delivered and placed at such point as the rules for the government for each respective mine provide for them to be delivered; and every workman in want of props, cap pieces and timbers shall notify the mining boss, or such other person who may be designated for that purpose, at least one day in advance, giving the length and number of props or timbers and cap pieces he requires; but in case of an emergency the timbers may be ordered immediately upon the discovery of any danger; and it shall be the duty of each miner to properly prop and secure his place in order to make the same secure for him to work therein. The said mine boss shall have all water drained or hauled out of the working places where the same is practicable, before the miners enter, and said working places kept dry as far as practical while the miners are at work. And in mines in which the operations are so extensive that all the duties devolving upon the mine boss cannot be discharged by one man, competent persons having had two years' experience in a coal mine may be designated and appointed as assistants, who shall act under the mine boss' instructions, and who shall be responsible for their conduct in the discharge of their duties under such designation or employment. On all haul-ways, space not less than ten feet long and two feet, six inches wide, between the wagon and the rib, shall be kept open at distances not exceeding one hundred feet apart, in which shelter from passing wagons may be had. It shall further be the duty of the mining boss to have bore holes kept not less than twelve feet in advance of the face, and, where necessary, on sides of the working places that are being driven toward and in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine or part of mine suspected of containing inflammable gases or which is filled with water. On all haul-ways where hauling is done by machinery of any kind, the mine boss shall provide a proper system of signals and a conspicuous light, and also for the carrying of a conspicuous light on the front car of every trip or train of cars when in motion in a mine, and when the hoisting or lowering of men occurs before daylight in the morning or at evening after dark at any mine operated by shaft, the said mine boss shall provide and maintain at the shaft mouth a light of a stationary character sufficient to show the landing and all surrounding objects distinctly, and sufficient light of a stationary character shall be located at the bottom of the shaft so that persons coming to the bottom may clearly discern the cage and other objects closely contiguous thereto. No cages on which men are riding shall be lifted or lowered at a rate of speed greater than six hundred feet per minute. No mine cars, either empty or loaded, shall be hoisted, while men are being lowered or hoisted, and no cage having an unstable self-dumping platform shall be used for the carrying of workmen unless the same is provided with some device by which the same can be securely locked when the men are being hoisted or lowered into the mine. At every mine where fifty men are employed underground, it shall be the duty of the operator thereof to keep always on hand at the mine a properly constructed stretcher, woolen and a water proof blanket, and all

necessary requisites which may be advised by the medical practitioner employed by the company, and if as many as one hundred and fifty men be employed two stretchers with the necessary equipments as above advised. The mining boss, or his assistants, shall visit and examine every working place in the mine as often as practicable and as to him may seem necessary while the miners of such places are at work, and shall direct that each and every working place shall be secured by props or timbers whenever necessary, which shall be placed and used by the miners working therein as in this act provided, to the end that such working places shall be made safe, and the said mine boss shall not direct any one to work in an unsafe place unless it be for the purpose of making it safe. The mining boss shall notify the operator or agent of the mine of his inability to comply with any of the requirements of this section, and it shall then become the duty of any operator or agent to at once attend to the matter complained of by the mining boss, so as to enable him to comply with the provisions hereof if the same can be practically done.

20. There shall be adopted by the operator of every mine in this State special rules for the government and operation of his mine or mines, covering all the work pertaining thereto in and outside of the same, which, however, shall not be in conflict with the provisions of the mining laws of this State. Such rules when established shall be printed on card-board and shall be posted up in the drum-house, tippie or some other conspicuous place about the mines where the same may be seen and observed by all the employees at such mines, and when said rules are so posted the same shall operate as notice to all the employees at such mine of their acceptance of the contents thereof. And it shall be the duty of each mine operator to furnish a printed copy of said rules to each of his employees, when requested by either or any of them.

BILLS REJECTED.

Four bills were before the West Virginia Legislature, Session of 1901, that are of great interest to the industrial classes, and have been deemed of sufficient importance to justify their publication in this report.

Perhaps the most meritorious was the "Bill to create and establish a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the settlement of labor Controversies," introduced by Hon. Malcolm Jackson of Kanawha county, January 14, 1901. The bill received the favorable consideration of the committee on Judiciary and was reported to the House with recommendation for its passage; passed the House with its title, February 6, 1901, and was sent to the Senate for the concurrence of that body, but failed to receive its approval and was defeated.

A BILL to create a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the settlement of labor controversies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1. The governor of the State shall within thirty days after the passage and publication of this act appoint three competent persons in the manner

hereinafter provided, to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. One of such Board shall be an employer, and selected from some organization representing employers of labor, one shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided however, that if the two appointed by the Governor as herein provided do not agree upon the third member of such Board at the expiration of twenty days the Governor shall appoint such third member. The members of said Board shall hold office for the term of one, two and three years and upon the expiration of their respective terms of office shall be uniformly three years. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the Governor shall appoint a member of said Board to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any of said board if for good and sufficient reasons for said removal. Each member of said Board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office in a faithful and impartial manner. Said Board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their members as chairman and another as secretary.

2. Said Board shall, as soon as possible after its organization establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the Governor and the Attorney General.

3. Whenever any controversy or difference not the subject of litigation in the courts of this State exist between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city, village or town in this State, said Board shall upon application as hereinafter provided and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, should be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be published in two or more newspapers in the locality of such dispute and shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said Board and a true statement thereof published in a biennial report hereinafter provided for, and said Board shall cause a copy of such decision to be filed with the clerk of the city, village or town where said business is carried on.

4. Said application shall be signed by said employer, one by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or differences exist, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise and agreement to continue in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of said Board;

Provided, however, that said board shall render its decision within twenty days after the date of filing such application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said Board shall

cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereof. When notice has been given as aforesaid the Board may in its discretion appoint two expert assistants to the Board, one to be nominated by each of the parties to the controversy; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board from appointing such other additional expert assistants as they may deem necessary. Such expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, such oath to be administered by any member of the Board. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promises and agreement made in said application, the Board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The Board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operator in the departments of business affected by the matter in controversy and any person or persons who keep the records of wages earned in such departments and to examine them under oath and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the Board.

5. The decision of the Board herein provided for shall be open to public inspection and shall be published in a bi-ennial report to be made to the Governor of the State with such recommendations as the Board may deem proper and shall be printed and distributed according to the provisions governing the printing and distribution of other State reports.

6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application, for six months or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by such decision from and after the expiration of sixty days from the date of said notices. Said notice may be given by serving the same upon the employer or his representative and by serving the same upon the employees by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory, mine, yard or upon the premises where they work.

7. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city, the village board of a village or the town board of a town, that a strike or lockout such as is described in section nine of this act, is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or the village board of such village or town board of such town, shall at once notify the State Board of such facts together with such information as may be available.

8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the State Board by notice as herein provided or otherwise that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, which threatens to or does involve the business interests of any city, village or town of this State, it shall be the duty of the State Board to investigate the same as soon as may be and endeavor by mediation to affect an amicable settlement between employers and employes and endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to the State Board. Said State Board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy; ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same and make a report

finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame.

9. Witnesses subpoenaed by the State Board shall be allowed for their attendance and travel, the same fees as are allowed to witnesses in the circuit courts of this State. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance and the amount due upon approval of the Board, shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

10. The said State Board shall make a biennial report to the Governor and Legislature and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the Board and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the Board conducive to the relations of and disputes between employers and employees.

11. The members of said State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation hereby created, shall each be paid four dollars (\$4.00) per day for every day of actual service and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The chairman of the Board shall certify the amount due each member and upon presentation of his certificate to the Auditor of the State, he shall then draw his warrant on the Treasury of the State for the amount due.

A BILL to prevent blacklisting.

(January 14,—By Mr. Martin (by request). Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. January 17, reported back with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. January 30, reported back with recommendation that it do pass. February 2, read a first time and ordered to a second reading.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

If any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employe from his or its service shall without just cause prevent, or attempt to prevent, by word, writing, or sign of any kind, such discharged employe from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, such person, agent or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and such person, agent or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person to be recovered by civil action. But this section shall not be construed as prohibiting any person or agent of any company or corporation, from furnishing in writing any other person, company, or corporation, a truthful statement of the reason for such discharge.

For reasons unknown to the writer, this very important bill never reached its second reading and was left on the calendar.

A. BILL to amend and re-enact Section 1, Chapter 11, of the Acts of 1887, entitled, "The Employment of Chaldren."

Introduced by Mr. Steck of Ohio county. Referred to the Committee on Humane Institutions and Public Buildings. Reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

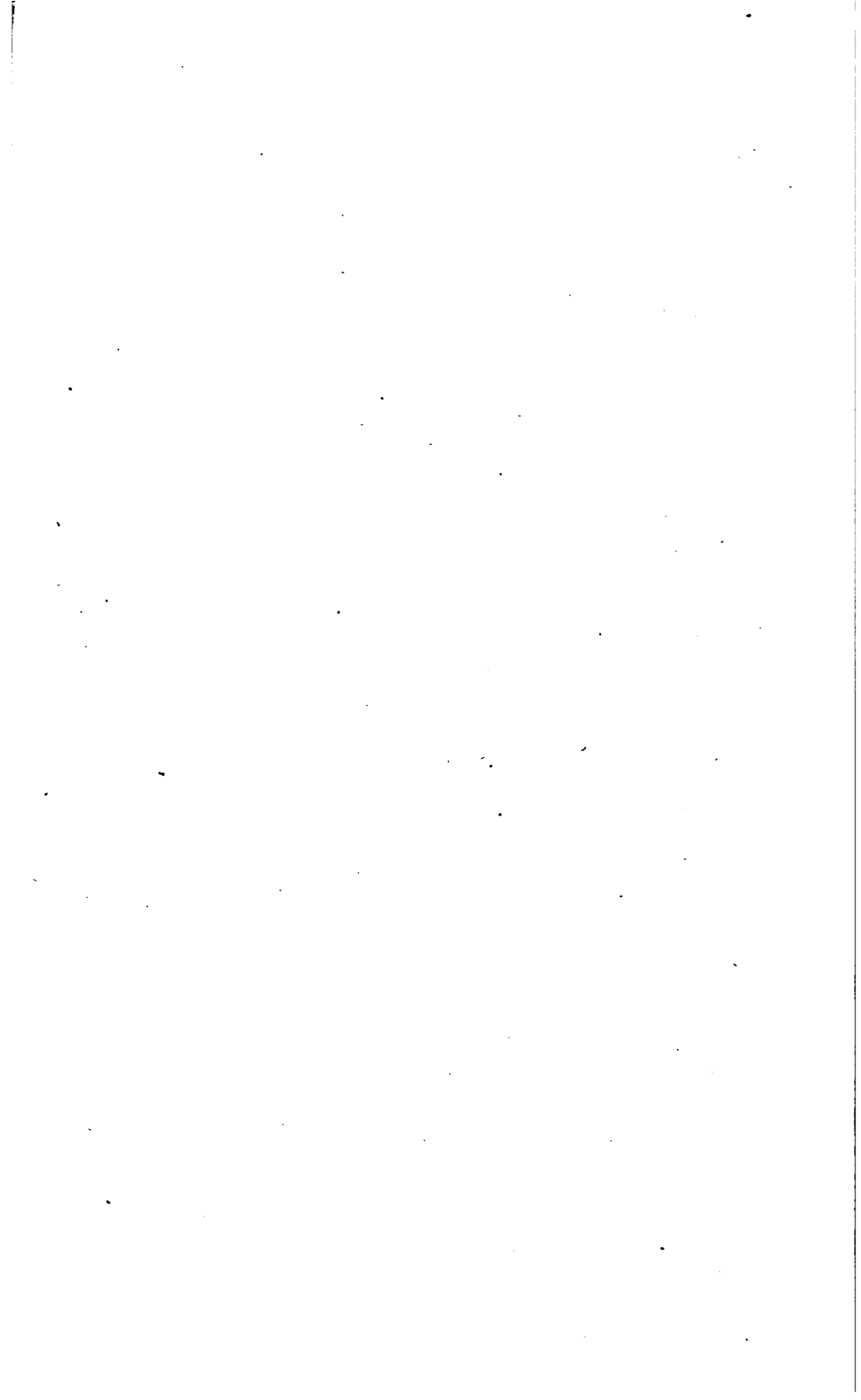
This bill provided for the re-enactment of Section one, chapter eleven, Acts of 1887, to read as follows:

Section 1, That no minor, male or female, under fourteen years of age shall be employed for wages or otherwise, in a mine, factory, workshop or any manufacturing establishment where goods or wares are made; and in all cases of minors applying for work it shall be the duty of the manager, superintendent, foreman or operator to see that the provisions of this section are complied with.

Section 2. Any manager, superintendent, foreman or operator of any mine, factory, workshop or manufacturing establishment, and parents or guardians allowing a child under fourteen years of age to work in violation of section one of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offense.

A BILL for the establishment of a State Board of Examiners and the licensing of stationary engineers and others having charge of steam generating apparatus in West Virginia. Introduced by S. G. Smith of Ohio county. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and was not again brought before the House.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.



ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

Besides performing the duties of factory and workshop inspection, the Commissioner made three investigations relative to the violations of statutory regulations relating to, and in the interest of labor. He personally visited and inspected all the State institutions where new buildings were in course of construction, for the purpose of ascertaining the true status concerning the law regulating the hours of labor on public works.

This investigation led to the discovery that Sections 1 and 2, Chapter 17, Acts of 1899, regulating hours of labor on public works, was being violated at the State University at Morgantown, where the State had three large buildings in course of construction. This work was under the supervision of Messrs. Caldwell and Drake, of Parkersburg. It was advisable, as well as important, that the Commissioner act promptly in this matter, as the above named firm was fully advised as to the existence of this statute. The Commissioner solicited the services of the prosecuting attorney of Monongalia county and proceeded to prosecute the offending parties; but, upon the promise of Mr. Caldwell, superintendent of the firm of Caldwell and Drake, that they would conform to the statutory provisions regulating this matter, prosecutions were withdrawn.

No further violations of this character were reported to this Department, and the Commissioner has a personal knowledge that the law relative to this question is being observed.

CHILD LABOR.

Considerable time and attention has been given to the subject of child labor and the observance of the statutory regulations governing the same.

In many parts of the State the Commissioner found the Act of 1887, relative to this question, was being violated. The violations were not confined to any one locality, but were principally in the glass industry. Ever since the enactment of the law prohibiting the employment of minors under twelve years of age there has been an active and persistent opposition to the enforcement of its provisions by some of our employers of labor. But it is gratifying to note that the opponents to this wise and humane statute are limited to the few.

The Commissioner had but little trouble in having the children removed and obtaining the promise of the superintendents that they would be more careful in the future. And, without prosecutions being ordered, they have complied with the statute. There are now reasons to believe that the law regulating the employment of child labor is being generally observed throughout the State.

PROTECTION OF STREET CAR EMPLOYEES.

One of the beneficent acts of the West Virginia Legislature, Session c 1901, was the provision made for the protection of street car employes from the inclemencies of the weather.

This law became effective January 1, 1902, and the car companies had from February, 1901, to January 1, 1902, fully eleven months, in which to equip their cars under the provisions of this law; but it is surprising to note that there was only one company which had met the requirements of the aforesaid bill.

The winter of 1901-2 was cruelly cold. The employes of the car companies waited with patience for the fulfillment of the law, but no relief came until an investigation was asked for. The Commissioner of Labor was appealed to, and by him the matter was taken to the prosecuting attorneys of the counties in which the violations occurred.

The Wheeling Traction Company of the City of Wheeling, and the Camden Inter-State Railway Company of Huntington were the most obstinate in the determination to resist the law. Prosecutions were ordered in both instances, but were subsequently withdrawn against the Wheeling Traction Company upon a promise that they would remove the objectionable cars until a proper equipment was provided.

The Camden Inter-State Railway Company remained obstinate to the last; and, upon the request of the Commissioner of Labor, the prosecuting attorney of Cabell county carried the case before the grand jury of the aforesaid county. But for some reason unknown to the writer the company was not indicted, notwithstanding the fact that they were running their cars in open violation of the statute.

Information has been received at this office that the winter had passed and some of the street railway companies in this State have not complied with this statute. Due notice has been given to all companies and corporations to which this act applies that on or before the first day of November, 1902, they must comply with the provisions as set forth in House Bill No. 88, Chapter 8, Acts of 1901, or pay the penalty.

LABOR CONDITIONS
AS EMBODIED IN THE SECOND MESSAGE OF
GEORGE W. ATKINSON,
GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA,
TO THE
LEGISLATURE.
JANUARY 9, 1901.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

In presenting to your Honorable Body the Sixth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Labor, I feel assured that you will find therein much valuable information that will assist you to determine questions as to the rights and wants of labor, that must sooner or later be settled by legislation. From the report of the Department of Labor I find the conditions under which labor is employed have not materially improved in the past two years. Labor should have some consideration from your Honorable Body at this time, and I trust such laws as are necessary to protect them and their interests will be enacted, and measures made for their enforcement. I will take up separately the subjects investigated by the Commissioner of Labor, and make recommendations for remedial legislation.

FACTORY REGULATIONS.

The information gathered through the Department of Inspection shows the importance of the State taking some action for the prevention of accidents and the preservation of life and health in factories and other places of employment within the State. I recommend legislation requiring safety appliances to be attached in all dangerous machinery, shaftings, beltings, elevators, etc., and making provisions for hygienic regulations in factories and workshops and other places where labor is employed.

FEMALE LABOR.

I further recommend legislation requiring employers of female labor in mercantile, mechanical and other establishments where females are employed, to provide suitable seats to be used by them when they are not necessarily employed, and where it becomes necessary to change clothing, that dressing departments and toilet rooms be provided for the exclusive use of females; and all stairways used by females should be screened, and such other protection given them as will be necessary to their comfort and due to their sex.

CHILD LABOR.

The question of child labor occupies the public mind more perhaps than any other subject in the industrial world, and should have the earnest consideration of all who are interested in the future welfare of the American working man and woman. Being considered from an educational standpoint, it will not be denied that any physical or intellectual development on the part of the child will result in making him or her a more capable and useful citizen, and the betterment of society. This age of mechanical improvement and progress demands intelligent well-informed labor for the direction of modern devices, and requires a higher grade of intelligence on the part of the operator than the average boy or girl pos-

sesses. Through this investigation the fact is developed that child labor has increased nine and one-half per cent. in this State in the past two years; notwithstanding, we have on the statute a law requiring children of proper age to a continuous attendance at school until they are fourteen years of age. Section 10, Chapter 45, of the Code of 1899, thus defines the provision and reads as follows:

"Every person having under his control a child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall cause such child or children to attend some public school in the city, independent district, or district, in which he resides, and such attendance shall continue for at least sixteen weeks of the school year, provided the school be in session as many as sixteen weeks, and for every neglect of such duty the person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any justice, be fined two dollars for the first offense, and five dollars for any subsequent offense. An offense, as understood in this act, shall consist in failure to send to school any child or children for five consecutive days, except in case of sickness of such child or children, or other reasonable excuse. It shall be the duty of every trustee or teacher to inform against any one so offending, and upon a failure so to do, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding five dollars, provided that if such child or children have attended for a like period of time a private day school, or if such child or children have been otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the Branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or have already acquired such branches, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient, or impracticable, such penalty shall not be incurred. Provided, further, that in case there be no public school in session within two miles by the nearest traveled road of any person in the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act."

To my mind the law is plain upon this question. But the store room, factory and workshop will show the law as being violated all over the State every school day of the year. By this it is shown the Acts of 1887 relative to the employment of child labor is inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended. Therefore, it becomes necessary that a more stringent law should be enacted to prevent the employment of children of so tender an age.

To protect the children of our State against ignorance and to prepare them for the higher educational requirements in every department of life, I recommend the law be changed so as to make it unlawful to employ children under fourteen years of age in the mercantile, mining and manufacturing institutions in West Virginia.

PROTECTION OF MOTORMEN.

Laws providing for the protection of motormen from the inclemencies of the weather in certain seasons of the year are a necessity in West Virginia. Other States have taken the initiative in the direction of legislation in the interests of employes of street railways, which example might well be followed in this State. Men who are compelled to expose them-

selves to the dangers incident to their employment should have proper protection from climatic influences during the winter months.

The use of vestibule cars by street railway companies during the colder months of the year, would go far toward the preservation of health and the prevention of serious illness. The attention of the State should be brought to this very important subject. Therefore, I recommend that the street railway companies and corporations operating in West Virginia be required to provide suitable protection for their motormen from the inclemencies of the weather.

ARBITRATION.

The settlement of labor disputes by arbitration has received more attention and consideration in the past year than ever before, and the idea of State intervention through proper officials is favored by employers and the employed. The great industries of this commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts, resulting at times, in criminal violation of the law and entailing upon the State vast expense to protect life and property and preserve the public peace.

Conflicts between capital and labor in this State have not resulted seriously; but still, the future cannot be foreseen. Measures providing for arbitration and conciliation in all labor disputes should be adopted. Therefore, I recommend the establishment of a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the adjustment of controversies between capital and labor in West Virginia.

IMPORTATION OF LABOR.

Importation of labor in times of industrial disturbances has proven to be a menace to the public welfare, and has resulted seriously in some instances in other States; and would under similar circumstances, precipitate a strife in West Virginia. Within the past year an instance of this occurred within our State as detailed in Part IV. of the Report of the Commissioner of Labor.

The imported men are usually of the lowest grade intellectually and morally. The evil which grows out of such importations under the aggravating conditions which a strike oft times produces may well claim the attention of our law makers. Importations of this character are not justified under any ordinary circumstances; and the evil results which grow out of such an act largely overbalances any good which could be realized. Prohibitive legislation seems imperative. Therefore, I recommend legislation prohibiting the importation of workmen from other States to take men's places in times of labor disturbances within this State, provided the same can be done without infringement upon the Constitution as to inter-state commerce regulations.

LICENSING OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

The alarming increase of boiler explosions and the consequent results and loss of life, calls for legislation for the prevention of accidents from

criminal carelessness in the handling of steam boilers. There should be a strong protest against the employment of incompetent men as stationary engineers. This is one of the features that enters the problem of boiler explosions. If the State would designate and require a reasonable but safe standard of qualifications to be possessed by all in charge of the same, it would have the effect of removing the cause. The Acts of 1897, relative to the licensing of stationary engineers, has proven to be inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended. I recommend that Chapter 89, of the Acts of 1897, be abolished, and, in lieu thereof would recommend the creating of a State Board of Examiners for stationary engineers and others having charge of steam generating apparatuses within the State.

APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTOR.

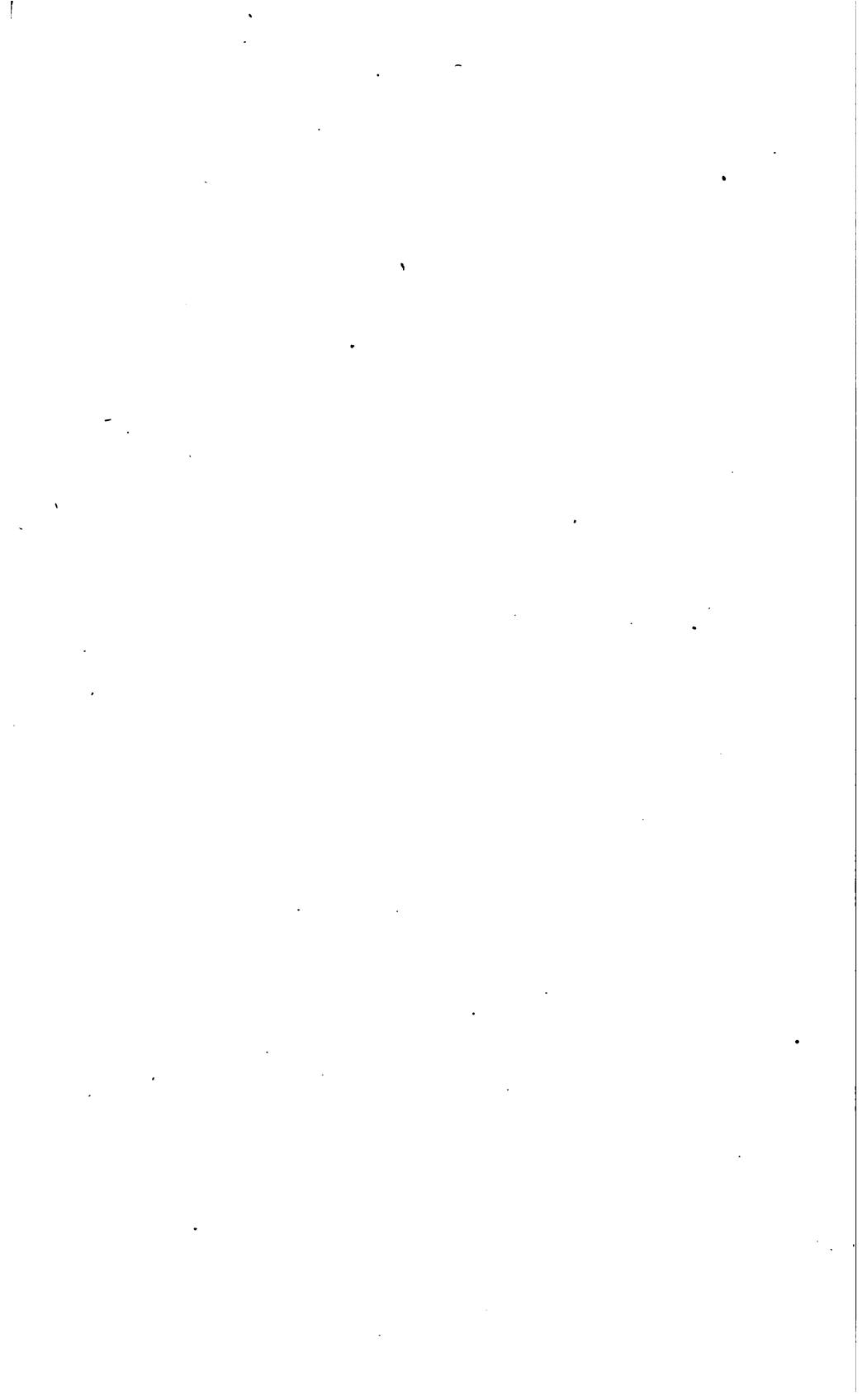
To carry out these regulations and to make more efficient provision for the inspection of factories, workshops and other places where labor is employed, I recommend the appointment of a Factory Inspector, who shall report annually to the Commissioner of Labor. Said Inspector to have power to enforce the law pertaining to this department, and prosecute all violations before the proper authority.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The action of the last Legislature in making eight hours a legal day's work on all public works of the State, has resulted most successfully. This was a start in the right direction. I am now clearly of the opinion that another step should be taken by declaring eight hours a standard day's work within the State. While it will not be possible to enforce a law of this character upon the individual employers of labor, yet they would generally adopt it, especially if it provides that if it is desirable on the part of employers to have their men work a greater number of hours and they consent so to do, and are paid for the over-time, no one could or would object to the enactment of such a law. I call your attention to this matter, with the earnest hope that such a law may be speedily enacted. Eight hours are long enough for any person to toil at manual labor, and as ten hours are now generally required as a day's work, if it were reduced to eight, one-fifth more employes could secure positions.

**THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE
OF
LABOR STATISTICS.**

**BY
CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.**



THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF LABOR STATISTICS.

BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

There are now in the United States, besides the Federal Department of Labor, thirty-five State bureaus or departments devoted to the collection of statistics of labor by means of original investigations. Besides these, the Federal Census Office, the Bureaus of Statistics of the Federal Treasury and Agricultural Departments, The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, the departments and boards of agriculture of the various States, and various other offices may be considered as publishing labor statistics in some degree. But I speak here of the value and influence of those offices first mentioned—those devoted specifically and technically to the investigation of social and industrial conditions and to the publication of distinctive labor statistics. These offices had their foundation in the establishment of the Massachusetts bureau in 1869. Gradually other States created bureaus of statistics of labor, and in 1884 the United States government added its own office to those already in existence. All the offices, together, have published over 400 octavo volumes, covering a great variety of topics and the results of investigations relative to almost every condition and environment of the workingman.

The character and quality of the work of the different offices varies in some degree, due to a considerable extent to the short tenure of the heads of the different bureaus. Where the governor of a State has allowed himself to ignore politics and insist upon scientific work, the bureaus have achieved the greatest success; but as a rule a governor feels that the office of the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor of his State must be filled by somebody from his party, without reference to the skill, the experience, or the integrity of the incumbent under the previous administration. Yet I am glad to say, as the result of pretty careful study of the reports of all the officials who have done duty in this country during the past thirty-two years, that no matter for what reason they were appointed, no matter how inexperienced in the work of investigation and of compilation and presentation of statistical matter, no matter from what party they came, and whether in sympathy with capital or with labor, and even if holding fairly radical socialistic views—the men have, almost without exception, at once comprehended the sacredness of the duty assigned them, and have served the public faithfully and honestly, being content to collect and publish facts without regard to their individual bias or their individual political sentiments. As soon as a man realizes that he is giving to the

world a fact, he feels the necessity of accuracy, and that to distort the information collected would be to commit a crime worse than any ordinary lying, because it would mislead legislators and others and fix a falsehood in the history of the State. Many men, too, have come into the work of the statistical bureaus feeling that they could use them as the means of propagandism in some way, and in a few cases this has been attempted, but almost always with failure, because bureaus are looked to to furnish information relative to actual conditions surrounding industry.

That what I have said is true is illustrated by other countries following the example of the American States. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Austria, New Zealand, New South Wales, Canada, and the Province of Ontario have established bureaus following in their duties very closely those assigned by law to the American bureaus and departments. In Germany, Italy and Sweden, labor statistics of the same character are published by general statistical bureaus. A distinguished member of the House of Commons of England told me a few years ago that, whenever he wished to lay any facts relative to workmen before his colleagues, he carried into the House some American report on the statistics of labor. In the Chamber of Deputies of France, in the German Reichstag, and in the legislative bodies of other countries the American Labor reports have been freely used in economic discussions. Had not the work of the American officers been highly regarded, these things would not have occurred. It is true, of course, that the sentiment of the times is largely conducive to the successful operation of bureaus of statistics of labor. The general attention paid to social and industrial conditions and all conditions affecting the environment of men has fitted the soil for statistical seed. The altruistic spirit of this age calls for accurate information, that it may know how best to expend its efforts and not dissipate its energy. The question is constantly being asked: "What do social classes owe each other?" and that any one class may not be deceived in the nature or magnitude of its debt, it must turn to statistics to ascertain the true situation.

The question is often asked, and by very intelligent people, of what good is a bureau of statistics of labor? Does the workingman secure any direct benefits from its existence? This question cannot be answered very specifically, any more than could one asking for the direct benefits of the public school. It would be a difficult process to show how a dollar more is made to enter the pockets of the working people through the existence of the public schools, or any other educational institution, and yet all men will admit that the sum of benefits is largely increased by the existence of schools. Personally, I have always contended that the bureau of statistics of labor, wherever it exists, is simply a part of the educational machinery established by the community through which it is enabled to know more of itself. "Know thyself" is an injunction which should be applied to communities as well as to individuals, and it is only through rigid, impartial, and fearless investigations that any community can know itself in many directions. Notwithstanding this general view

of the educational influence of the offices I am considering, very many instances of their specific influence can be cited. These instances I must, for purposes of convenience, draw largely from those which have come under my own observation or within my knowledge, for to enter upon a research of all the influences which have come in direct ways from the services of all the offices in existence in this country would take me too far afield.

One of the first results that I remember, as being traceable to a published report related to the tenement-house system of the city of Boston. In the second, third and fourth reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor there were many facts showing the condition of the tenement houses in the city named. The public was fully apprised of the misery that existed in them, resulting from bad conditions, ill construction, and all that tended to make tenement-house life an evil. Public attention was aroused through these publications, better laws were framed and passed, and a public sentiment created which crystallized in a reform movement having for its purpose the improvement of tenement houses in Boston. Some of the worst places were improved, and the impetus then given is still active, as is shown by the existence of societies in that city and their influence in securing from the legislature an appropriation to enable the bureau in that State to make a very exhaustive investigation covering every tenement of whatever grade in the city of Boston.

The bureaus everywhere, whenever conditions warranted it, have investigated the subject of child labor and shown to the public all the facts connected with such employment, the evils entailed upon the community, and the methods which could be resorted to for its reduction, and everywhere, too, the results have been beneficial. If the bureaus have never accomplished anything else than the marked reductions in the number of young children—those under ten years of age—who are employed in factories and workshops, they would have amply repaid the public for its expenditure in their equipment and support.

The publication of information relative to the inspection of factories and workshops in England and other countries, together with statistics showing the necessity for such inspection in this country, has led in several States to the establishment of boards of factory inspectors. These boards have committed to them the execution of all laws providing in any way for the benefit of those who have to work in any kind of productive establishments. These inspectors enforce the laws concerning the hours of labor, the employment of women and children, the guarding of machinery so that the operatives may be more free from accidents, and in all ways undertake the enforcement of all laws of the character specified. Through these efforts (and they were largely induced by the reports of labor statistics) child labor has decreased, accidents have been reduced in number and severity, the hours of labor have been shortened and recognized, and so all along that line of facts the influence of the reports of the bureaus has been enormous; the value of their statistics cannot be expressed by figures.

The first ten-hour law in this country was passed by the Massachusetts

Legislature in 1874. The statistics published by the bureau of that State helped the passage of the law in a marked degree, and saved its repeal in later years. The manufacturers, finding that they were brought under the ten-hour law so far as minors and women were concerned, felt that the manufacturers in surrounding states ought to be brought under like laws or the law of Massachusetts should be repealed, for they claimed, as was claimed in England years ago, that in working under a ten-hour law the manufacturers of Massachusetts were placed at a decided disadvantage relative to the manufacturers in the surrounding States. The legislature therefore directed the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to investigate the subject of the hours of labor in that State and in other New England States. The result of the investigation showed that, under a ten-hour system, the Massachusetts manufacturers paid more wages than those in the other States where eleven and twelve hours were the rule; that they produced more goods on any basis that could be named, whether per individual or per machine; in short that in every respect the Massachusetts operatives were under better conditions than those of the surrounding States. There has been no attempt since that report was published to repeal the ten-hour law of Massachusetts. On the other hand, other States have followed suit, until now that system prevails generally in the United States.

The bureaus have been very influential in securing a modification of the old common law rule relating to the liability of employers for accident occurring to their employes. Under this rule a workman cannot recover damages for injuries received through the carelessness of a co-employee, although a stranger might recover damages for an injury following the same carelessness or negligence, as, for instance, under the old common-law rule, a brakeman on a train running perhaps five hundred miles could secure no damages from a railroad corporation in consequence of injuries received through the carelessness or negligence of a switchman along any part of the line, although the brakeman know nothing of the switchman, had no knowledge of his skill or capacity when he engaged with the company, and in no sense of the word, so far as reason is concerned, could be considered the co-employee of the switchman; yet, although that common-law rule grew up before great industrial enterprises were established, judges have adhered to it and had ruled that in such a case as that just mentioned the switchman and the brakeman were co-employees, and therefore the employer could not be held liable. The agitation for a legislative change in this common-law rule in England resulted in the enactment of a law in 1880 changing or modifying the rule, and, in this country, the matter being taken up by the bureaus of statistics of labor, several legislatures have been convinced of the justice of a change, and have therefore made it; the dire results which were predicted as sure to follow the change of the rule have not followed. In this direction the bureaus have done a great service, not only to the employes of railroads and corporations engaged in productive industry, but in securing the public against the employment of incompetent men.

Another very emphatic influence which the bureaus have exercised is

in the abolishment or modification of what is known as the "truck-store" system, or, as it is more popularly known in some parts of the country, the "pluck-me" method of store trading. This system consists in the establishment of a store by the proprietors of a works for the supply of its employes. Formerly, in many instances, the prices charged in these stores were much higher than those charged at other places, and so the employes of a concern having a truck store was almost compelled, and in many instances actually compelled, to purchase the necessities of life for his family at an exorbitant price, whereby the employer made a second profit on the labor of the employe. In very many instances the workmen of such an establishment never saw any money from one year's end to another. The pay for the goods purchased in the store was secured by pay-rolls, and the debts and credits left no margin on pay-day. Early in the existence of bureaus of statistics of labor this system was attacked through the statistical method, and the result has been that in very many States laws have been passed making it a criminal offense, in some cases, to carry on such a system, and in other cases making it the duty of the proper officers to see to it that they are regulated. The evils of the truck-store system have not been entirely eradicated in this country, but the change has been great, and the value to the wage receiver of the greatest importance.

In this connection I might mention the influence which the bureaus have had in securing more frequent payments for the workingman. Formerly the payments were monthly. Under this system the credit system grew also, because without ready money the wage receiver must secure credit of his grocer, and the grocer, under such circumstances looks out that the charges are sufficient to cover the delay in receiving his money or the losses which may come through his endeavors later on to collect the amount of his bill through the trustee or garnishee system. Weekly payments have been shown by various bureaus to be beneficial in eradicating some of the evils of the credit system.

In some of the western States there have grown up during the past few years some of the most rascally practices on the credulity of the workingman that have ever been known. They are robberies of the meanest sort, for they not only rob a man of his money, but in many instances of his manhood. The practice that I refer to is that of a certain class of employment offices, located usually in the rear of some beer saloon, which advertise that a large number of men are wanted for labor in a certain city, but almost always at a distance. In a western city one of these offices advertised for one thousand men to proceed immediately to Washington, D. C., where employment would be furnished at one dollar per day. Hundreds of men responded to this advertisement. They were obliged to pay down three or four dollars, as the case might be or as the rascallity of the manager might demand, and then the men were put off by various excuses for several days, until they began to clamor for their contract. When they began to demonstrate, the manager would pay back a part of the sum advanced, for the sake of integrity. Meantime, however, these

hundreds of men, loafing about his beer saloon, had expended more or less money for beer, in addition to the fee paid for the supposed employment. In one city an advertisement appeared for a large number of men to be shipped to Iowa, while in Iowa an advertisement appeared for a large number of men to be shipped to the very place of the first call. The bureaus in some of the States where such practices have been carried on collected the information relative to these offices, and exposed the swindle perpetrated upon the wage receiver. Much good was derived from these reports, and, in addition to the laws in existence, others of a more stringent nature followed.

These instances of the direct influence and value of bureaus of labor statistics are sufficient, it seems to me, to prove beyond any question their right to exist, their right to the sympathy and support of the public, and their right to ample equipment and means for carrying on their beneficent work. But they have another office to perform, which is one of the leading offices of statistics in every direction, and that is the correction of false impressions and the removal of apprehension, and two or three instances of this kind may perhaps be of service.

The statement is usually made by writers on the labor question from the capalistic point of view that the prosperity of the savings banks of the country represent absolutely the prosperity of the workingman—that the total amount of savings in such banks clearly indicates the prosperity of labor. I am not disposed to question this statement, so far as it applies to principle, but I question the degree of accuracy contained in it, for the investigations have clearly shown that only about one-half of the deposits in the savings-banks belong to men and women engaged in manual labor or in the toil necessary to the production of goods. Such a fact, properly brought out, simply sets people's thoughts in the right direction, although it does disprove the sentiment underlying the erroneous statements regarding the conditions involved.

In 1878 a great deal was said about the unemployed in this country. It was reported, and the report was very industriously circulated, that there were from 200,000 to 300,000 people out of employment in Massachusetts, 40,000 in the city of Boston alone, and 3,000,000 in the United States. These figures were quoted in newspapers, works on political economy, speeches in Congress, political resolutions, etc., until they came to be believed everywhere, and yet no attempt was made, officially or otherwise, to ascertain the real facts. The Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts undertook to make an investigation of the subject, and this it did in two separate canvasses, one in June, 1878, and the other in November of the same year. The result showed that in that Commonwealth, on June 1, there were 28,508 skilled and unskilled laborers, male and female, out of employment, seeking and in want of work, and that in November there were not more than 23,000 of the same class. On these bases, there could not have been over 460,000 unemployed able bodied men and women in the United States, ordinarily having work, out of employment at the time mentioned. The report further showed that in the State mentioned there were in 1875 only 316,459 persons engaged in manufactures and mechan-

ical industries, in occupations upon which they depended for support, whether actually employed or not, and the whole number actually employed in the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits of the State was 308,963. If, therefore, there had been 200,000 or 300,000 persons out of employment in the State in June, 1878, as the alarmists were in the habit of stating, there could have been hardly any left in the factories and workshops of the community. The figures published by the report were used all over the country, and completely reversed the popular belief relative to the vast number of the alleged unemployed in the country.

But I think one of the most striking instances of the removal of false impressions from the public mind relates to mortgage indebtedness on real estate. In a speech made in Congress in May, 1888, the statement was quoted from an agricultural paper that the estimated mortgage indebtedness of all real estate in Ohio at that time was \$701,000,000; in Indiana, \$398,000,000; in Illinois, \$620,000,000; in Wisconsin, \$250,000,000; in Michigan, \$350,000,000; in Iowa, \$351,000,000 and statements were made for other States. The Ohio and Michigan Bureaus of Statistics of Labor undertook to investigate this subject, through the offices of the registers of deeds, the boards of assessors, etc., and in these two states the mortgage indebtedness, as established and estimated by the Commissioners of Labor, was, for Ohio, \$330,999,205, and for Michigan, \$129,229,553, instead of the amounts popularly claimed. Under the Federal census of 1890 an investigation was made relative to mortgage indebtedness, and the facts established with remarkable accuracy for the other States just named. By the investigation of the census it was shown that in Indiana the mortgage indebtedness is \$110,730,643; in Illinois, \$384,299,150; in Wisconsin, \$121,838,168; and in Iowa, \$199,774,171. It is a little remarkable that the sums accepted in a popular way for the mortgage indebtedness of the States named were in some instances exactly the valuation of all the property of the State. The extravagant figures quoted were used all over this country and in Europe, wherever capitalists were seeking investments in this country. The figures did immense harm; the wrong cannot be calculated; but as time goes on the statistics emanating from bureaus of statistics of labor and from the census office are removing the apprehension which grew out of the original statements.

Another feature relative to mortgages relates to the causes for which mortgages are placed upon farms in the western country. It has been claimed in recent years that the great mortgage indebtedness in western States is due largely to disaster or adversity. The Commissioner of Labor of Nebraska undertook to satisfy himself, by positive investigation, as to the truth or falsity of such claims, and he took as the territory for his investigation the county of Sarpy, covering the period from December 31, 1879, to January 1, 1890. Sarpy is one of the oldest counties in Nebraska, and it therefore offered the best opportunities for investigation in that State. The result, as to the cause for the creation of the mortgage indebtedness of the country, as shown in the following statement, taken from Commissioner Jenkins' report for 1889-90:

Purchase money	58.00 per cent.
Permanent improvements .. .	3.00 per cent.
Purchase of stock .. .	4.00 per cent.
To meet personal obligations .. .	.50 per cent.
To invest in real estate .. .	7.00 per cent.
To invest in mercantile business .. .	20.00 per cent.
Sickness .. .	.25 per cent.
Unknown causes .. .	7.25 per cent.

Allowing that all the mortgages from sickness and from unknown causes were the result of misfortune or adversity of some kind, the foregoing table shows that 92 1-2 per cent were for legitimate causes and such causes as indicate prosperity rather than adversity.

The investigation under the eleventh United States Census comprehends the object of indebtedness for 102 selected counties in several States, the results being obtained by personal inquiry through experts of the office. That investigation is a clear and emphatic corroboration of the results arrived at by Commissioner Jenkins of Nebraska. It shows that to legitimate objects, indicating clearly prosperity and advancement, 94.37 per cent of all the mortgage indebtedness of the 102 counties considered must be attributed.

The convict labor question is one that has attracted a great deal of attention during the last quarter of a century, but it was not until various State Bureaus and the United States Department of Labor collected exhaustive statistics relative to productive employments in penitentiaries and other penal institutions and showed the effect of different systems of employing convicts that the discussion took intelligent shape. There has been much reform along the lines of convict labor. Many States have made experiments that have been abandoned, while others have established new systems which are progressing favorably; in the whole work the contributions of labor statistics have been of the greatest possible value.

The advancement of technical science, too, has been greatly accelerated by the exhaustive publications of different departments and bureaus of statistics of labor relative to industrial education. It is only recently that the different States of the Union have felt it incumbent upon them, through their legislatures, to study all the phases of industrial training, consisting of manual training, trade school instruction, and the higher technological or university work which is done in our institutes of technology. The United States Bureau of Education has aided the discussion and consideration of such matters, and its work has been grandly supplemented by the State bureaus and the United States Department of Labor. It is now possible to discuss the question of industrial education in all of its phases not only intelligently but on the basis of practical experience in this and other countries.

These few instances show the enormous value of statistics in removing apprehension and in correcting erroneous views. The money value of such information is not easy to calculate.

In September, 1883, the heads of the few bureaus of statistics of labor

then existing met at Columbus, Ohio, and organized the National Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of Bureaus of Statistics of Labor. Since then these officials have met annually for the purpose of discussing statistical methods and the best way of collecting information and of tabulating, analyzing and presenting it. It was one of the early dreams of the founders of this convention that some uniform contemporaneous work could be undertaken by all the bureaus in co-operation, but this dream was fraught with many difficulties. States did not organize their bureaus at the same time. Many of the subjects which had been covered by those organized at early dates formed the subjects of investigation of those which had been established at later dates, and hence there was a conflict; for the earlier bureaus did not wish to cover again what was new and important to the more recently established ones. Another difficulty arose in the fact that the industries and conditions of one State were not common to all States having bureaus of statistics of labor. Notwithstanding the fact that the original idea has not been and cannot be carried out, the convention has been of the greatest possible value to the different States. At each annual meeting each Commissioner of Labor reports the investigations he has in hand, the method he has adopted for obtaining the information desired, and all the difficulties and complications attending his work. These matters are then discussed and the experience of the older Commissioners brought out for the benefit of those who have more recently come into the work of gathering statistics of labor. Thus great advantage is given to even the older Commissioners to gain fresh inspiration from the troubles and difficulties of those who are new to the work. The convention also helps to call to public attention not only to the value but to the methods of the work being conducted.

Notwithstanding all that I have said relative to the value and influence of the statistics of labor, I am perfectly well aware that they could be made of far greater value; but that greater value can only be secured through the direct action of the legislative bodies behind the bureaus. They are very poorly equipped. They need more men and more money. They need experience, which can only come through the influence of the executives of the States. With a longer tenure of office and an increase in the equipment and means of the bureaus, their future usefulness can be made to far excel that of the past and of the present. The lines of work which they can undertake are numerous and inexhaustible. Knowledge of production is absolutely essential for the adjustment of many of the difficult questions we are facing to-day, and any contribution, through statistical investigation or otherwise, that will enable both the capitalist and his employe to more clearly understand the real conditions of production should be welcomed by all elements of the community. The bureaus must be kept in the future, as in the past, free from partisanship. The statistician is not a statistician when he is an advocate, no matter how skillful he may be in the manipulation of figures. He must be impartial, he must make his investigations without any reference to theories to be proved or disproved, and give to the world the actual results of his inquiries. This country lacks trained statisticians. We have no means for

training them, except in the practical work of the statistical offices of the State and Federal Governments. These offices, therefore, become a school for the future, and the statisticians of this country that are to be of great service to the governments must acquire their knowledge through the statistical offices; but no work can be accomplished successfully without money and without men. We must look, therefore, to the Legislative branches of our various governments for the increase of the usefulness and for recognized influence of our bureaus of statistics of labor.

LABOR DAY.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day is now a State and National holiday dedicated to the wage earners and set apart in honor of the cause of labor. It is now recognized as a legal holiday in thirty-six states and in the District of Columbia.

The statement following gives the states in which Labor Day is a legal holiday, and the dates when the acts were approved:

<i>State.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
<i>First Monday in September.</i>		<i>First Monday in September.</i>	
Alabama	Dec. 12, 1892	New Jersey	April 8, 1887
California,	Feb. 23, 1897	New York	May 6, 1887
Colorado	Mar. 15, 1887	Ohio	April 28, 1890
Connecticut	Mar. 20, 1889	Oregon	Feb. 21, 1893
Delaware	Feb. 14, 1893	Rhode Island	May 26, 1893
Dist. of Columbia....	June 28, 1894	S. Carolina	Dec. 22, 1891
Florida	April 29, 1893	Tennessee	March 11, 1891
Georgia	Oct. 16, 1891	Texas	Feb. 11, 1893
Illinois	June 17, 1891	Utah	Feb. 23, 1892
Indiana	March 9, 1891	Vermont	Nov. 26, 1898
Iowa	April 5, 1890	Virginia	Feb. 5, 1892
Kansas	March 4, 1891	Washington	Feb. 24, 1891
Maine	Feb. 10, 1891	West Virginia	Feb. 21, 1899
Massachusetts	May 11, 1887	Wisconsin	April 19, 1893
Michigan	May 12, 1893	<i>Twenty-fifth of November.</i>	
Minnesota	April 18, 1893	Louisana	July 7, 1892
Missouri	April 9, 1895	<i>First Thursday in September.</i>	
Montana	Feb. 19, 1895	North Carolina.....	March 6, 1899
Nebraska	March 29, 1889	<i>First Saturday in September.</i>	
New Hampshire ..	March 31, 1891	Pennsylvania	May 31, 1893

WEST VIRGINIA'S
SECOND LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION,

BY

GOVERNOR ALBERT BLAKESLEE WHITE.

In accordance with custom and legislative enactment the first Monday in September of each year is set apart as LABOR DAY and as a general holiday throughout the State.

Now, therefore, I recommend and request that on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2, 1901,

there be, to the largest possible extent, a cessation of labor throughout the State of West Virginia, and that all places where labor is employed be closed in order that every available opportunity may be given to devote the day to appropriate exercises and healthful recreation. Let the toilers and creators of wealth celebrate the day which our lawmakers rightly dedicated to them.

This is a time of exceptional prosperity and of wonderful development in our State and, probably, never before was Labor so fully employed or so well paid; and perhaps never before did the employers of Labor receive larger returns. It is especially fitting, therefore, that all employers of Labor should grant ample opportunity to those in their employ to observe Labor Day and should participate with them in the ceremonies and festivities of the occasion and seek to accentuate thereby the dignity, honor and power of labor, upon which the entire superstructure of organized society rests. Let the laboring men and women observe the day in all appropriate ways, and by public assemblages and otherwise consider how their condition can be still further improved and the dignity and worth of labor emphasized.

May the first LABOR DAY of the new century be marked by most friendly relations between all our citizens and the obliteration of all class distinctions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
(Seal.) caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the City of Charleston, this third day of August, A. D., 1901, and the thirty-ninth year of the State.

By the Governor:

A. B. WHITE,

WM. M. O. DAWSON,

Secretary of State.

CHRONOLOGY
OF
BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.



CHRONOLOGY

OF

BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATES.	When Organized.	CHIEF OFFICERS.	Years of Service.	
			Date.	Number.
United States	1884	Carroll D. Wright.....	1885-	16
Dominion of Canada.....	1900	W. L. MacKenzie King.....	1900-	1
California.....	1888	John S. Enos	1883-1887	4
		John W. Tobie.....	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz.....	1891-1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald.....	1895-1899	4
		F. V. Meyers.....	1899-	2
Colorado.....	1887	C. J. Driscoll.....	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin.....	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine.....	1891-1893	2
		John W. Brentlinger.....	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett.....	1895-1899	4
		Peter Jennings.....	1899-	2
		James T. Smith.....	1899-	2
Connecticut.....	1873	James F. Babcock.....	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Star.....	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley.....	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance.....	1898-1895	2
		S. B. Horne.....	1895-1899	4
Idaho.....	1895	Harry E. Back.....	1899-	2
		J. A. Csizek.....	1895-	6
Illinois.....	1878	F. H. B. McDowell.....	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord.....	1881-1893	12
		George A. Schilling.....	1893-1897	4

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATES.	When Organized.	CHIEF OFFICERS.	Years of Service.	
			Date.	Number.
Illinois—Continued.....	1879	David Ross.....	1897—	4
Indiana.....	1879	John Collett.....	1879-1881	2
		John B. Conner.....	1881-1883	2
		William A. Peele, Jr.....	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson.....	1895-1897	2
		John B. Connor.....	1897-1901	4
		B. F. Johnson.....	1901—	...
Iowa.....	1884	E. R. Hutchins.....	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign.....	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Brien.....	1894-1900	6
		C. F. Wennerstrum.....	1900—	1
Kansas.....	1885	Frank H. Betton.....	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd.....	1893-1895	2
		William G. Bird.....	1895-1897	2
		W. L. A. Johnson.....	1897—	4
Kentucky.....	1876	C. E. Bowman.....	.....	...
		C. Y. Wilson.....	.....	...
		Nicholas McDowell.....	1892-1896	4
		Lucas Moore.....	1896—	5
Louisiana.....	1900	Thomas Harrison.....	1900—	1
Maine.....	1887	Samuel W. Mathews.....	1887—	14
Maryland.....	1884	Thomas C. Weeks.....	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr.....	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers.....	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade.....	1898-1900	2
		Thomas A. Smith.....	1900—	1
Massachusetts.....	1869	Henry K. Oliver.....	1869-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright.....	1873-1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin.....	1888—	13
Michigan.....	1883	John W. McGrath.....	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond.....	1885-1887	2
		A. H. Heath.....	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson.....	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse.....	1893-1897	4

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATES.	When Organized.	CHIEF OFFICERS.	Years of Service.	
			Date.	Number.
Michigan—Continued.....	1879	Joseph L. Cox.....	1897-1901	4
		Scott Griswold.....	1901-	...
Minnesota.....	1887	John Lamb.....	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey.....	1891-	...
		L. G. Powers.....	1891-1899	8
		Martin McHale.....	1899-1901	2
		John O'Donnell.....	1901-	...
Missouri.....	1879	W. H. Hilkene.....	1880-1882	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst.....	1882-1883	1
		H. A. Newman.....	1883-1885	2
		Oscar Kochitsky.....	1885-1889	4
		Lee Meriwether.....	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall.....	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore.....	1893-1895	2
		Lee Meriwether.....	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle.....	1897-1899	2
		Thos. P. Bixey.....	1899-1901	2
		William Anderson.....	1901-	...
Montana.....	1893	James H. Mills.....	1893-1897	4
		J. H. Calderhead.....	1897-1901	4
		J. A. Ferguson.....	1901-	...
Nebraska.....	1887	John Jenkins.....	1887-1890	3
		Philip Andrea.....	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erion.....	1893-1895	2
		J. H. Powers.....	1895-1897	2
		S. J. Kent.....	1897-1901	4
		C. E. Watson.....	1901-	...
New Jersey.....	1878	James Bishop.....	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman.....	1893-1898	5
		William Stainsby.....	1898-	3
New Hampshire.....	1893	John W. Bourlett.....	1893-1896	3
		Julian F. Trask.....	1896-1899	3
		Lysander H. Carroll.....	1899-	2
New York.....	1883	Charles F. Peck.....	1883-1893	10

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATES.	When Organized.	CHIEF OFFICERS.	Years of Service.	
			Date.	Number.
New York.—Continued.	1888	Thomas J. Doweling.	1898-1896	3
		John T. McDonough	1896-1899	3
		John McMackin	1899-	2
North Carolina	1887	W. N. Jones	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough	1889-1893	4
		B. R. Lacey	1893-1897	4
		James Y. Ramrick	1897-1899	2
		B. R. Lacy	1899-1901	2
		Henry B. Varner.	1901-	...
North Dakota.....	1889	H. T. Helgesen	1889-1893	4
		Nelson Williams	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin	1895-1897	2
		H. U. Thomas	1897-	4
Ohio	1877	Harry J. Walls	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett	1887-1890	3
		Jno. McBride	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis	1892-1896	4
		William Ruehwein.	1896-1898	2
		John P. Jones	1898-1900	2
		M. D. Ratchford	1900-	1
Ontario, Canada.....	1900	Robert Glocking	1900-	1
Pennsylvania	1872	Thomas J. Bigham	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark	1895-	6
Rhode Island.....	1887	Josiah B. Bowditch	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepe	1893-	8
*South Dakota.....	1890	Frank Wilder	1890-1891	1
		Robert A. Smith	1891-1893	2

*Abolished.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATES.	When Organized.	CHIEF OFFICERS.	Years of Service.	
			Date.	Number.
South Dakota.—Continued...	1890	Walter McKay.....	1893-1895	2
		S. A. Wheeler.....	1895-	2
Tennessee.....	1891	George W. Ford.....	1891-1893	2
		John E. Loyd.....	1893-1895	2
		F. P. Clute.....	1895-1896	1
		A. H. Wood.....	1896-1897	1
		A. D. Hargis.....	1897-1899	2
		E. A. Shifflett.....	1899-	2
*Utah.....	1890	Joseph P. Bache.....	1890-	8
Virginia.....	1898	A. P. Montague.....	1898-1900	2
		James B. Doherty.....	1900-	1
Washington.....	1897	W. C. P. Adams.....	1897-1901	4
		William Blackman.....	1901-	...
Wisconsin.....	1883	Frank A. Flower.....	1883-1889	6
		H. M. Stark.....	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs.....	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson.....	1895-	6
West Virginia.....	1889	Edward Robinson.....	1889-1898	4
		John M. Sydenstricker.....	1893-1897	4
		I. V. Barton.....	1897-1901	4

*Abolished.

RECOMMENDATIONS.



RECOMMENDATIONS.

One of the most important branches of the Bureau of Labor is the Department of Inspection. The Commissioner has been engaged, chiefly, during the past two years, in discharging the duties of that office. And from the information thus obtained he deems it necessary to make the following recommendation.

One of the investigations along this line developed the necessity and importance of fire escapes. The whole number of establishments inspected was six hundred and thirty-seven, and out of this number the Commissioner found but five places where provisions had been made for the escape of employes in time of fire and these were imperfect. It is very important that some provisions be made to secure the safety of people who are employed in large buildings. Many of the buildings are four and five stories high, and often on the upper floors the busiest work-rooms are found; perfect bee-hives of industry. Fifty to one hundred boys and girls are often found here, with no other means of exit than the stair-ways, and should a fire originate in the lower departments, there would be no avenue of escape for the employes on the upper floors, except the windows, thirty to one hundred feet from the ground. Instances of this are on record, and some provisions should be made for the safety of those people. Therefore, I would recommend that all buildings, two or more stories high, where labor is employed, be equipped with fire escapes on the outside of the buildings, within easy access of the employes.

ARBITRATION.

Closely allied to the labor question and considered by many to be its only practical and permanent solution, is the subject of arbitration. This idea has been gradually gaining favor among the enlightened nations of the world. The greater the number of strikes and lock-outs, the greater the loss to the employer and employes. The weeks of enforced idleness which a strike or lockout brings, the closing down, at a great expense, of factories, mines, workshops and systems of transportation, bring both the employer and employe to a full realization of the fact that some peaceable means must be employed to prevent the great loss of time and money on both sides alike, and the misfortune which such loss produces. Not alone are employers and employes interested in this question, but the public at large, who are frequently harrassed and inconvenienced by a widespread and disastrous strike or lock-out.

Therefore, it will be seen that if any measure is advanced which will

tend to lessen the evils so apparent from these disturbances, it should be advocated from a common interest.

The great industries of this commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lock-outs, resulting at times in criminal violation of the law, and entailing upon the State vast expense to protect life and property and to preserve the public peace. And, whereas, there are no adequate means providing for the adjustment of issues between capital and labor upon an equitable basis, where both parties can meet upon terms of equality and settle the rates of compensation of labor and enact rules for the regulation of all branches of industry. Therefore, the Commissioner would recommend the establishment of a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the adjustment of controversies between capital and labor.

LICENSING OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

A number of fatal boiler explosions have occurred in our State within the past two years, arising from extreme if not criminal carelessness, and accompanied by the usual loss of life and property. The investigation concerning this question revealed the fact that the cause was through the employment of incompetent men as engineers. There is a strong protest against the employment of this class of engineers, and it is, truly, one of the features that enters the problem of boiler explosions. The State should designate and require a reasonable and safe standard of qualifications to be possessed by men having charge of steam generating apparatus, just as our railway companies do their engineers, and which has for some time been required of the engineers of the hoisting engines at the coal mines in our State. The same element of danger exists in and about stationary engines that is so apparent about hoisting engines. Therefore, I would recommend that the present law relative to stationary engineering, as prescribed by Chapter 89, Acts of 1897, be abolished, and in lieu thereof, would recommend the establishment of a State board of examiners and licensing of stationary engineers and others having charge of steam generating apparatus.

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